MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JUNE 1982

Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

Military Situation -- Noting that the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) commander had received an Israeli ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Beirut, Damascus radio said the ADF will remain alongside their Lebanese and Palestinian brothers in confronting the Israeli invasion. Meanwhile, the Syrians engaged in artillery exchanges with Israeli forces advancing from B'abda toward the Ash-Shuwayfat area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. While Monte Carlo radio said the Israelis had reopened fire at the Syrians, the IDF spokesman accused the Syrians and "terrorists" of renewing the fighting by firing at IDF positions east of Beirut airport, according to Jerusalem radio. Early on 16 June, Damascus radio accused Israel of continuing to violate the cease-fire and said the ADF And the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces had halted Israeli attempts to advance in some areas near Beirut. However, the IDF spokesman said Beirut was calm early on 16 June, IDF radio reported.

The previous day, an Iranian unit and some Jordanian volunteers arrived in the Al-Biqa' area, according to Monte Carlo radio, Israeli forces entered and purged the Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon, killing 40-50 "terrorists" and freeing some hostages, IDF radio reported.

Both PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Palestinian Deputy Military Commander Khalil al-Wazir inspected the Palestinian positions in Beirut, according to reports by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan told MK's visiting the eastern sector that 'Arafat is staying at the Soviet Embassy in Beirut, IDF radio noted.

Begin Remarks -- The United States and Israel are agreed that there should no longer be foreign armies in Lebanon, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in a Jerusalem television interview prior to his departure for the United States. Asserting that Israel wants to withdraw from Lebanon, Begin said Israel requires political arrangements that will preclude further bloodshed occurring in or from Lebanon. The Syrian Army and the "terrorist" organizations have no business in Lebanon, Begin said. The "terrorist" organizations must be disarmed, he continued; and if they stay in Lebanon with the permission of the Lebanese Government, they should do so only as inhabitants, not as citizens, and without weapons. Israeli forces will meanwhile remain on the line 40 km north of Israel "until we solve the problem in its entirety." Asked about Israeli intentions toward the PLO leadership, Begin declined to divulge details but said the answer may be known by the time he returns from the United States. Israel does not plan to capture Yasir 'Arafat, Begin said, but wants 'Arafat "to be no longer able to command his armies." Likening the bombing of Sidon to the British bombing of Dresden in World War II, Begin said Israel will help rebuild Sidon and noted that the Cabinet has established a committee to coordinate welfare activity. He also called for peace talks with the Lebanese, Syrian and Jordanian leaders and claimed this is a "very good time" for an Israeli leader to speak to the UN General Assembly about disarmament and international peace.

On the same day, Begin told the Cabinet that Israel will use its control of the Damascus-Beirut highway as a political bargaining chip in future negotiations, Jerusalem radio reported.

Nationalist Movement Position -- During an emergency meeting the Lebanese Nationalist Movement formulated a statement calling for cooperation between the Lebanese state and all the forces eager to free Lebanon from Israeli occupation, the Voice of Palestine reported. Stressing that national salvation will be achieved only by the commitment of all to the demand for complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the statement asserted that the existing political authority should not be changed under current circumstances.

Diplomatic Activity -- During talks with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan affirmed Lebanon's official demand for an "immediate and unconditional" Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, according to official sources cited by Beirut radio. Al-Wazzan cautioned that the continuation of the occupation might change many factors, which would not be in the interest of peace in the region. The radio later reported that Habib met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, Habib also met with the commander of the Lebanese forces.

The question of Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon was "forcefully" raised during a meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, MENA reported. In a statement to the Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM, cited by MENA, 'Ali said Egypt does not "equate" the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon with a Syrian withdrawal. During the discussions 'Ali told Haig that the United States was "required" to see that a cease-fire is observed and work for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal; ensure that wounded Palestinians and Lebanese are evacuated; and see that Palestinian prisoners are treated as prisoners of war according to international law. AL-AHRAM said these "Palestinian requests" to the United States were the result of talks between PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi and Egypt's permanent representative to the United Nations, according to Monte Carlo radio.

During talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, French President Francois Mitterrand insisted that Israel immediately withdraw its troops from Lebanon, AFP reported citing a presidential spokesman.

Soviet Involvement -- A Soviet military delegation led by the first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Air Defense Forces has been in Syria for 3 days, according to the Qatari News Agency (QNA). The delegation is holding talks with Syrian military officials on ways to develop and promote the combat capability of the Syrian Air Force and air defense in light of the results of recent Israeli-Syrian air battles, QNA said. It added that another Soviet delegation led by an unnamed deputy foreign minister arrived in Syria on 15 June for several days of talks with Syrian officials.

According to Arab diplomatic sources cited by WAKH, the Soviet Union has warned Syrian leaders not to get involved in agreements with Israel via the United States. The Soviet warning said U.S. envoy Habib is trying to "neutralize" the international community.

A Jerusalem radio report said the Soviet Union has been airlifting military equipment to Syria for the past 5 days, although it noted that the airlift has not been on the scale used by the USSR in past crises. IDF radio cited Israeli political sources as saying recent Soviet steps in the region are "ineffective." The sources added that the presence of Soviet forces in the area is only intended to show Soviet involvement.

LIBYA

Relations With Saudi Arabia -- In a speech carried by Voice of Arab Homeland radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared that "curses and disgrace" should be directed at Arab leaders who deal with the United States and Israel, who are led by the "pig of the Arabian Peninsula," Saudi King Fahd. Al-Qadhdhafi continued by saying that a strong hand must be extended to the forces of opposition in the peninsula and in all Arab countries which are suffering from reaction and fascism.

Relations With Iran -- Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani agreed on the formation of an "Islamic liberation army" during talks in Tehran, Tehran radio reported. It added that further details on this matter would be discussed later by a joint commission. During the talks the two officials stressed the imminent downfall of the Iraqi president and the Ba'th Party in Iraq.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP RIDICULES BEGIN'S UPCOMING UNGA ADDRESS

NC151820 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The enemy's radio made a new joke today. It appears the enemy's radio has become specialized in new types of jokes, the latest being that Menahem Begin will address the UN General Assembly on disarmament. This is the end of the report.

Do we have to comment on this report? We do not believe so.

The report depicts Mr Begin as a likeable person, although he is actually unpleasant. He chooses the right moment for the right subject. Israel is a peaceful state, as has been proved to us in the past few days and throughout past years. Therefore, it advocates disarmament. Israel has no need for more weapons because the new weapons will definitely be destroyed by our fighters. Therefore, there is no reason for supplying more arms.

[Words indistinct] to be a surprise. Begin is expected to speak about aggression, war, Lebanon and Israeli [word indistinct], etcetera. The surprise is that Begin should speak about disarmament. We anticipate more jokes from the enemy's radio. Following the big losses he suffered at our hands, the enemy needs to laugh, if for only one moment. We are waiting.

VOP ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAELI INVASION

NC151803 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1645 GMT 15 Jun 82

[15 June statement by a "responsible information source in the Palestinian Revolution" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The United States not only gave Israel the green light to invade Lebanon, but also provided Israel with military assistance through the strengthening of Israel's military capability and through direct U.S. intervention.

This intervention was manifested by the direct guidance [At-Tawjih Al-Mubashir] the ships of the U.S. fleet gave to the Israeli planes as well as by the political support the United States continuously exerted to help the enemy and give him the opportunity to achieve his objectives. This support was manifested by obstructing a cease-fire at one point and using the veto to prevent the denunciation of the aggression at another. It was also manifested by U.S. statements linking the Palestinian presence [with Israel's presence in Lebanon] and finally by U.S. information media and specialized U.S. psychological warfare services that have assumed a direct role in covering the aggression and are attempting to achieve the objectives the enemy has failed to achieve by war.

The U.S.-Israeli rumormongering is aimed at concealing the epic heroism of our fighters who are confronting the U.S.-Israeli military machine.

The enemy has so far suffered over 4,000 killed or wounded. This high toll has shocked the Israeli and U.S. enemies. Through psychological warfare and via the black propaganda services, they are trying to decrease these losses on paper. At the same time, they are concealing the true situation and the true losses from the Zionist settlers.

We call on all foreign correspondents in Beirut -- those who have seen the epic Palestinian-Lebanese steadfastness -- to correct the U.S.-Israeli lies. We also call on our Lebanese and Palestinian citizens not to pay any attention to these lies.

In resorting to black psychological propaganda, fabricating lies and concealing the facts, the enemy is revealing the dilemma in which he has placed himself. He thinks that by lying and distorting facts he can save himself from this dilemma.

PLO OFFICIAL ACCUSES SYRIA OF 'COWARDICE'

OW161624 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 June (AFP) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today lashed out at Syria, accusing President Hafiz al-Asad's regime of "taking orders from the Americans and the Israelis."

In a statement made today to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the head of the PLO mission in China, Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud accused Syria of having "plunged a knife in the back of Palestinian and progressive Lebanese forces" by retreating before Israeli troops who were invading Lebanon and allowing these troops to encircle Beirut. "We see no reasonable excuse" to justify this Syrian attitude, Mr Tayib said, adding, "the Syrian regime has clearly shown its hand and showed that it takes its orders from the Americans and the Israelis, either through cowardice or treason."

Mr Tayib, a member of the Revolutionry Council of the Fatah group, the main Palestinian Resistance movement, said he was in frequent contact with Beirut. Mr Tayib also said that he met late last night with Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan, who conveyed to him the Chinese Government statement on Lebanon published today.

The Chinese statement expressed indignation at Israel's continued "naked aggression" in Lebanon and its "premeditated attempt to wipeout the resistance forces of the Palestinian people."

"The excuses put out by Syrian propaganda about a cease-fire (to be observed by Syrian troops in Lebanon) are both sickening and ridiculous." Mr Tayib said. He hinted that there had been some connivance between Syria and Israel, recalling that, "The Syrians tried to attack the Palestinian Revolution in 1976 -- an attempt at which the Israelis were spectators."

"Today, it is the Israelis who are trying to crush the Palestinian Resistance while the Syrians are helping by doing nothing in the care [as received] of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples," Mr Tayib said. The PLO mission head said that the behavior of the Syrian regime would lead to the disintegration of the "steadfastness front" uniting Syria, South Yemen, Lebanon, Algeria and the Palestinians against Israel.

But Mr Tayib said that Syrian troops currently in Beirut had rejected the cease-fire ordered by Damascus and that they should now be considered as "an integral part of the Palestinian-Lebanese forces, having promised PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat yesterday, Tuesday, that they would take part in the battle until victory was won."

PLO PROTESTS ISRAELI TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

NC160752 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0620 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] In response to instructions from brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the brother PLO permanent UN representative in Geneva has sent a message to the chairman of the International Red Cross Committee reporting that the Zionist invasion forces have arrested a large number of Palestinian civilians, including students, during their invasion of Lebanon. He said: The Zionist invasion forces claim they have arrested fighters. He added: They treat them inhumanely and brutally torture them, which is a violation of the Geneva accords.

LONDON PLO REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PM151621 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Jun 82 p 2

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent report: "Ramlawi in London: Resistance Will Continue Its Struggle Until Victory or Martyrdom"]

[Text] London -- The PLO representative in London, Nabil Ramlawi, has affirmed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat "will remain in Beirut in order to supervise the fighting and guide the resistance; he will continue his struggle until victory or martyrdom."

Speaking at a news conference yesterday afternoon, Ramlawi said, "Israel is exploiting the cease-fire in order to prepare for a new attack or to consolidate its occupation of other people's lands." Ramlawi said: "On behalf of the PLO, I assure you we support any cease-fire on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. It is Israel that should clarify its position regarding these two resolutions."

Speaking about the crimes the invading Israeli forces are committing in southern Lebanon, the PLO representative in London said: "The invading forces have isolated the area and banned journalists and observers from entering it. This is because Israel does not want the world to see what is happening in southern Lebanon. What is happening there is a crime against humanity and recalls what the Nazis did to the Jews."

The PLO representative said another reason for the Israeli ban on journalists and observers entering Lebanon is to impose a blackout on news of the valiant resistance of the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters.

Ramlawi affirmed that resistance against the invading Israeli forces is continuing in all the southern towns the Israelis claim to have occupied, in Tyre, Sidon, Ad-Damur and the refugee camps. He added: "The Israelis call their crimes mopping-up operations and we call them barbarous mass annihilation operations. I should declare here that the world community's reaction, which has been no more than a diplomatic expression of concern, is but a crime no less than the crime of Israeli massacres against our people."

Ramlawi said the Israeli invasion has so far resulted in 15,000 killed or wounded Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. The news agencies have reported the number of dead or wounded in Sidon alone has reached 1,000 dead and 3,000 wounded. As for those in Lebanon who have become homeless and have no food and water as a result of the invasion, this figure has reached 700,000.

The PLO representative said: "There is absolutely no doubt the Israelis would not have been able to commit these massacres without the knowledge and approval of the U.S. Government. It is obvious the Reagan administration does not intend to bring pressure to bear on its client to achieve a cease-fire until the plan is completely carried out."

Ramlawi said the West European governments must act immediately to stop the bloodshed before it is too late, "because the Palestinian people, and other Arab peoples, can no longer tolerate being forced to choose between the occupation of their lands and physical annihilation."

Concluding, Ramlawi said: "The liquidation of the PLO as a force is impossible: It embraces all the Palestinian people and speaks for 4 million Palestinians."

Replying to questions by journalists, Ramlawi said he spoke to Yasir 'Arafat's headquarters at 0300 Monday and learned of the arrival of the Israeli forces at Ba'abda and Al-Hadath, and that, "The Phalangist forces acted as traffic police for the invading forces." Ramlawi said the Palestinian command in Beirut informed him the Israelis have "landed their forces in Ba'abda and Al-Hadath after failing to advance toward Beirut from the south." The Palestinian command confirmed the Palestinian forces in Beirut have enough [material] to fight for a long time and to resist any attempt by Israeli forces to enter the city.

Asked if he were sure his name was on the hit list found on those accused of attempting to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London, Ramlawi said: "Yes, I have so been informed by the British authorities."

It was learned from reliable sources in London that the pope and the French Government have asked Lebanese Phalangist leaders not to take part in the fight against the Palestinians so that this will not reflect on the Phalangists and their supporters in the future.

PLO OFFICIALS DENY MEETING WITH SHLOMO ARGOV

PM151115 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Jun 82 p 2

["A Clarafication From Al-Hasan and Ramlawi"]

[Text] We have received the following from [Fatah Central Committee member] Khalid al-Hasan and [PLO representative in London] Nabil Ramlawi:

On 10 June ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT and LE MONDE, citing AFP, published a statement by the so-called Abu Nidal claiming responsibility for the attempt on the life of the Israeli ambassador in London and claiming that Al-Hasan and Ramlawi had met with the above-mentioned ambassador.

This tendentious claim does not deserve a reply. In addition to being completely false, it only serves the Zionist enemy's conspiratorial line and effort to undermine the national image. One of the enemy's aims is to assassinate Palestinian leaders, accompanied by the usual lies and distortions.

HABASH SAYS FIGHTING WILL BE PROLONGED WAR

NC151242 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1125 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] PFLP Secretary General Comrade George Habash stated in Beirut that it was a source of pride to our Palestinian and Lebanese masses that the joint forces have been able to kill a senior enemy army commander. Rabin admits that the era of blitzkrieg wars is over.

Comrade Habash added: The battles of the past few days have achieved victories by our standards. He said: In the past, we used to send groups to fight the enemy, but now the enemy is close and we are fiercely fighting him. The results of our prolonged war against the enemy are now known because we are fighting a prolonged popular war, not a blitzkrieg.

CHEDLI KLIBI MEETS LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI 15 JUNE

NC151451 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi had a meeting here today with a special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, who transmitted a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi calling for an urgent Arab summit to deal with the situation in Lebanon.

At a press conference afterward, Mr at-Turayki said a summit must be convened "to take steps, including military ones, to compel Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and put pressure on the United States." He said if it proved impossible to convene an Arab summit, the alternative was a summit of the hardline Arab "steadfastness front."

"The present duty of Arabs," he said, "is the defence of the Palestinian Revolution," adding that "Libyan forces are currently taking part in the fighting in Lebanon."

Concerning the formation of a "Committee of National Salvation" in Lebanon, Mr at-Turayki said Libya would support such a committee if it worked to free Lebanon from "the Zionist occupation."

"But," he added, "if the objective is the liquidation of the Palestinian Revolution, we shall oppose it. Our position is clear."

In Damascus, SANA news agency reported that Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Ati al-'Ubaydi [words indistinct] Damascus today after a nearly 24-hour visit, during which he transmitted to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad a message from Col al-Qadhdhafi concerning "the situation prevailing in the region and ways of dealing with the conspiracy currently being implemented against the Palestinian Revolution, Lebanon, and Syria."

BAHRAIN

PAKISTAN'S HAQ VISITS, MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER

GF151718 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A meeting between the Bahraini side, led by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and the Pakistani side, led by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, was held at Al-Qudaybiyah Palace at 1530 today.

WAKH has learned the 90-minute meeting covered bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in various fields. The two sides also discussed current Gulf and Arab developments, particularly the treacherous Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and ways of intensifying efforts to stave off threats to the Muslim world.

WAKH has also learned the Pakistani president briefed the prime minister of the results of the Islamic Good Offices Committee regarding putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

An atmosphere of understanding and frankness prevailed during the meeting, an atmosphere serving the interests of the two friendly peoples.

Departs 15 June

GF151728 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah bid farewell to Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and his accompanying delegation when he left Bahrain for home at 1730 today after a visit to Bahrain lasting a few hours.

President Haq was also seen off by Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Charge d'Affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Bahrain Mohammad (Asghar Afridi) and senior civilian and military officials.

KUWAIT

PALESTINIANS MEET WITH IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

GF151750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] During a meeting yesterday with Dr Shams Ardakani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait, brother Muslim Palestinians in Kuwait praised the Islamic Republic of Iran's stance on the Palestinian issue. They said they lay their hopes at this critical time on the Islamic Republic of Iran and the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution.

DAILY SCORES SOVIET PASSIVITY ON LEBANON

GF151314 Doha QNA in Arabic 1122 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jun (QNA) -- Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today strongly attacked the Soviet Union for its passivity on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The paper says: "We did not hear any murmurs from the Soviet Union while the diabolical U.S.-Israeli war machine was attempting to destroy Lebanon and the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM asks the meaning of friendship and cooperation treaties, comparing the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance with such cooperation between an Arab state, meaning Syria and the Soviet Union.

In an editorial today, the paper expresses surprise at the reason prompting the Soviet Union to allow its weapons to be hit in this manner every time without caring about the reputation of these weapons. The paper asks: Why does the Soviet Union issue its warning only after the game is complete? AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM adds: "Millions of warnings now will not wash away the 10 days of silence on the invasion."

On the other hand, an editorial in today's Kuwait TIMES says: "Every word in the warning issued by the Soviet Union yesterday indicates that Moscow will not hesitate to take some action against the massacres perpetrated by the Zionists in Lebanon." The paper says whether he succeeds or fails in defeating the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese Nationalist Movement, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will lose his post when the fighting in Lebanon stops.

QATAR

15 JUNE MARCH HELD IN SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

GF151912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1846 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Doha, 15 Jun (WAKH) -- A mammoth march was held in Doha today in solidarity with Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers in Lebanon. Qatari radio said the marchers chanted slogans denouncing the massacres perpetrated by the Zionist invasion forces. They also affirmed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces.

The march started at the PLO office in Doha and passed through Al-Khalij Street and several main streets in Doha, before returning to the PLO office.

Several thousand people joined the march, including Palestinians and members of other Arab communities.

SAUDI ARABIA

MUBARAK MEETS WITH SULTAN QABAS 14 JUNE

JN141437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1416 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jun (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak met with His Majesty Sultan Qabus of Oman in the conference palace in Riyadh today. The meeting, which took place immediately after Mubarak's meeting with King Fahd, lasted more than 30 minutes.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN141456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1414 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak made the following statement in Riyadh this afternoon before returning to Cairo after expressing condolences, in the name of the Egyptian Government and people, on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz:

Although the death of King Khalid is a sad occasion, it means much to me personally and to the Egyptian people, because I haven't been to Riyadh in 4 years. I used to visit Riyadh intermittently, and I have many friends and brothers here, foremost among which is His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the former crown prince, and Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, with whom I have close friendly ties, and the other brother princes. There is also a common understanding regarding all issues.

I do not feel I am in a strange country when I am in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I feel I am in my second home. Whenever I came to Riyadh I had a feeling of satisfaction. I feel my talks with the Saudi brothers here are frank. I am very frank with them in everything we talk about. What I really wish now is that the Almighty will grant us success and lead us to do what is best for the Arab nation.

Replying to a question on what is taking place in Lebanon, President Mubarak said: I cannot elaborate on what is taking place in that fraternal country, but it is regretful and very sad. Lebanon is suffering the most. No one in the Arab nation, be it Syria, Egypt or any other Arab state, can gain from this ordeal.

I always like to say that we have to resort to reason and logic and not to our emotions. If we really can do this the entire Arab region will prosper and we will be able to attain a strong Arab unity to serve the Arab nation.

On the talks with His Majesty King Fahd, President Mubarak said: What can we talk about on such an occasion? We talked about the sad event. However, I want to say that King Fahd and I have had close ties since he was crown prince and that the king and I are wholeheartedly linked despite the current rupture of relations. I have a strong friendship with Prince 'Abdallah, the crown prince and first deputy prime minister. These friendships are stronger than anything else.

On his meeting with Sultan Qabus, President Mubarak said: I always consult with Sultan Qabus. I took the opportunity of the sultan's presence in Riyadh to discuss with his majesty the situation in Lebanon. We exchanged views on this subject and I outlined our country's stand. I also listened to his majesty's views. All this happened within the framework of the existing consultations between His Majesty Sultan Qabus and myself.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON LEBANON ISSUE

LD161102 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jun (SPA) -- After his meeting with Mr Bush, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal announced they reviewed the UN resolutions calling for a cease-fire in Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory. His royal highness said we asked the United States to work towards the implementation of these resolutions. He added that if Israel refuses, we will be forced to adopt the necessary measures to force it to do so.

The foreign minister made it clear that linking Israeli withdrawal with the condition of withdrawing all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon is up to the Lebanese Government, for it has the right to decide. He mentioned neither Israel, the United States nor any other state has the right to impose this condition upon Lebanon. He stressed that the issue now is the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, its occupation of Lebanese territory and the UN and Security Council resolutions rejecting the occupation and calling for it to end.

Regarding U.S. responsibility for calming the situation and ending Israeli occupation of Lebanon, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said there is a clear aggression against Lebanon and we hope the United States will use its convincing power to force Israel to withdraw.

His royal highness expressed his belief the United States could accomplish this by terminating military aid to Israel. In this regard, he underlined Israel's contravening of all agreements signed with the United States concerning the use of American weapons for defensive purposes. He stressed there are blatant Israeli violations of these agreements, and because of this the United States need not give further military aid to Israel.

Regarding the stand the kingdom could adopt to deal with the situation, the foreign minister declared the kingdom is keeping an eye on what diplomatic action could achieve. He said the kingdom will hold contacts with the Lebanese Government to learn of what collective Arab action could be adopted to confront the Israeli invasion and face the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

Replying to a question about Saudi-American relations, his royal highness mentioned there is no problem in bilateral relations that cannot be split from Arab-American relations and the present Middle East situation.

Replying to a question about the effect of the situation in Lebanon on Saudi-American relations, his royal highness expressed hope the United States would effectively intervene to hold back the rampant Israli aggression against Lebanon and the Arab world. He said American nonintervention will without a doubt have a negative effect in one form or another on Arab-American relations.

CHATTI APPEALS FOR ARAB AID TO PALESTINIANS

LD151408 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Jidda, 15 Jun (SPA) -- Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General [Habib Chatti] has called on the leaders of Arab and Islamic countries to act to aid the Palestinian brothers with utmost speed in order to stop the massacre in Lebanon. He held the United States responsible for supporting Israel and for refusing to intervene in time to deter Israel. In a cable he sent today to the leaders of the Islamic countries, Habib Chatti said the tragic news coming from Beirut is that the Israeli enemy has violated the cease-fire and surrounded the western quarters of the city, where the Palestinian Resistance and its leaders are. He noted this exposes the Zionist plan to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and dismember Lebanon.

Chatti appealed to all to intervene promptly with the United States and pressure it to stop this slaughter, and to hasten providing aid and support to the Palestinian Resistance in order to enable it to stand steadfast and confront the Israeli invasion before it is too late.

UAE MINISTER LEAVES RIYADH FOR BAGHDAD 15 JUNE

GF151335 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1303 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Jun (WAKH) -- UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah left Riyadh for Baghdad today, carrying a message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

In a predeparture statement to WAM, Rashid 'Abdallah said the message deals with the latest Arab developments, the Iraq-Iran conflict and ways of strengthening UAE-Iraqi relations.

The UAE minister of state for foreign affairs arrived in Riyadh this morning. He was a member of the delegation accompanying Lt Gen Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, to extend condolences to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on King Khalid's death.

UAE

DIPLOMATIC MISSION RETURNS FROM LEBANON

GF151425 Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Jun (QNA) -- Today's AL-ITTIHAD notes that members of the UAE diplomatic mission in Lebanon and their families returned to Abu Dhabi yesterday via Damascus, with the exception of Ambassador 'Abd al-'Aziz Hadif, who is expected to arrive with his family from Damascus in a few days. The paper points out that the members of the diplomatic mission spent the first week of the war in Beirut, moving from one hotel to another until they managed to leave Beirut on 11 June.

THIRD GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS LEAVES FOR LEBANON

GF160935 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jun (QNA) -- A new group of volunteers left for Lebanon today to join the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces in confronting the Zionist invasion.

A reliable source at the PLO office in Abu Dhabi said this group, which includes volunteers from Arab and Islamic nations, is the third to leave the UAE within 7 days. He said: According to instructions from the operations room of the Palestinian Resistance command, it has been decided to continue receiving volunteers who, to date, number more than 4,000 from Arab and Islamic nations. He noted that the PLO office dispatches volunteers who are trained in arms and have practical combat experience enabling them to join the front immediately.

Meanwhile, the blood bank in Abu Dhabi dispatched 1,500 units of blood to Lebanon via Damascus this morning. A source at the blood bank said the bank is still accepting donors who have negative blood types because of the dire need.

A large consignment of blood and relief aid was dispatched from the northern amirates to Lebanon yesterday.

PDRY

'ALI 'ANTAR RETURNS FROM MIDDLE EAST TRIP

EA152018 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and minister of local government, returned to Aden this morning after visiting Syria, Libya and Algeria. During the trip he conveyed messages from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general, Presidium of the Peoples Supreme Assembly chairman and Council of Ministers chairman, to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution; and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

He also met a number of Palestinian Resistance representatives in Syria and reviewed with them developments in the Arab homeland, particularly the Zionist invasion of Lebanon aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and threatens Syria.

In a press statement on his return, Brother 'Ali Antar described the results of his visit to the steadfastness and confrontation states as very useful. He said there was a common feeling on the need to take practical steps against imperialist and Zionist designs and to reinforce Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian steadfastness. He said our political move at this stage expresses the stands of our party and government toward Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause. He pointed to the current situation demanding practical steps and a strategy for the practical deployment of resources. Brother 'Ali Antar said those who want to liquidate the Palestinian struggle are suffering from delusions, because the Palesitnian Revolution cannot be liquidated. Aggressive wars on our peoples are not new. The essentials of victory exist.

Brother 'Ali Antar went from Algiers to Tripoli yesterday evening where he met Brother Maj Gen Abu Bakir Yunis Jabnir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, at the airport. He also met the Syrian deputy prime minister for services affairs when he made a stopover at Damascus International Airport enroute to Aden.

OFFICIALS DEPART FOR VISIT TO CUBA 15 JUNE

EA151830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Central Committee member Mutlag 'Abdullah Hasan, and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abdullah Ahmad Ghanim, left Aden today for a visit to Cuba. During their stay they will discuss parliamentary cooperation and experiences of the state organs of the two countries.

YAR

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR EAST GERMANY 15 JUNE

GF151448 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] San'a', 16 Jun (WAKH) -- YAR Vice President 'Abd al-Ghani today left San'a' for the GDR on a 4-day official visit. During the visit, he will hold talks with GDR officials dealing with bolstering bilateral cooperation in the fields of development, technical and scientific cooperation in addition to political issues mutual interest foremost of which are the Palestinian issue and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

SALIH CALLS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON LEBANON

GF150440 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] A telephone conversation was held this evening between Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. The two presidents exchanged views on the current situation in Lebanon, the latest developments and appropriate means to confront the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The brother president expressed [word indistinct] our national and fateful stands on Arab issues. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the brother president and the YAR people for the unlimited support the YAE Government and people extend to the Palestinian cause.

MONTE CARLO SAYS PLO REQUESTS CONVEYED TO U.S.

JN151031 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1005 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that Faruq al-Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who is currently in New York, met yesterday with Egypt's permanent representative to the UN, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The talks touched on the need to apply the cease-fire to all parties concerned with the conflict, to withdraw the Israeli forces from Lebanon and evacuate wounded Palestinians.

AL-AHRAM adds that Egypt had conveyed these Palestinian requests [matalib] to the United States in the meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his U.S. counterpart, Alexander Haig. The paper asserts Egypt had asked the United States to play its role in full toward finding a solution to the Lebanese crisis and allowing the Red Cross and other humanitarian societies and organizations to render medical treatment to the wounded and to supply the beseiged citizens with food and medicines.

'ALI URGES 'UNCONDITIONAL' ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

NC152323 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who is visiting Washington, has stressed that the question of Israel's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon was strongly raised during the discussions he has held with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He said this question was the major topic of discussion.

In an exclusive statement to be published by AL-AHRAM tomorrow, 'Ali said Egypt does not equate the withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from Lebanon with the departure of the Syrian forces. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that during the meetings, which lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours, he told Haig that the United States was required to do the following:

1. To see that the cease-fire is observed and to work for unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

2. To see that wounded Palestinians and Lebanese are evacuated.

3. To see that the Palestinian prisoners are treated as prisoners of war and according to international law.

'Ali further said Alexander Haig told him that he expects to visit the Middle East later but that no date for this visit has been set. 'Ali went on to say Egypt has been in contact with Ghassan Tuwayni, Lebanese chief delegate to the United Nations, and with the PLO.

The foreign minister explained that he has asked Haig to see that the term of the UN forces is extended, that it carries out its role in achieving a disengagement and that its mandate, which expires at the end of next month, is extended. He added that he agreed with Haig to give top priority to the Lebanese crisis, which has imposed itself on the Middle East situation and the peace process. 'Ali affirmed that Egypt supports national accord in Lebanon provided that there is no foreign interference -- that is, no pressure by the Israeli forces or the Syrian deterrent forces. He say the Lebanese are able to achieve national accord under their own conditions -- without the Israeli presence and the Syrian deterrent forces.

GHALI CONTINUES CONTACTS TO ACHIEVE CEASE-FIRE

JN151620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, had a telephone contact today with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, now visiting Washington, and with Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada. These contacts come within the framework of Egypt's diplomatic efforts to help the Palestinians and attain an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon.

MENA CITES AL-BAZ INTERVIEW WITH ABC-TV

JN160842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1358 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 15 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has stated that Egypt had responded to the PLO's request and communicated its wish to cease fire in Lebanon to the Israeli authorities. Dr al-Baz said the cessation of fighting between the Palestinians and the Israelis is in the interest of all because this would transfer the settlement of the Palestinian cause to a new stage.

In an interview with ABC television network, Dr Al-Baz said he does not think the recent battles have wiped out the PLO, adding that although these battles might have weakened the organization militarily, it will remain as a political power. Al-Baz, however, asserted that the Palestinian people and focusing on a settlement of their problem are more important than all that. He affirmed that the Camp David peace process has not has not stopped, adding that Egypt is concerned with speeding up the all-embracing peace process and focusing on the Palestinian cause in the next few months.

Dr Usamah al-Baz said the battles must stop immediately and Israel must immediately withdraw, because the continuation of occupation would increase the problems and exacerbate tension. He added the United States must use all its influence with Israel to achieve this so that the peoples of the region would not view it as plotting with Israel. The United States must also do its utmost to help Lebanon and its victims, to end the sufferings afflicting these people as a result of the battles and to enable the Red Cross to give humanitarian and medical aid.

Dr al-Baz asserted that the Lebanese people should be left alone to handle their affairs, pointing out that the Palestinian problem, as the late President Anwar as-Sadat said, is the crux of the Middle East issue. He added Egypt urges everyone to live in peace and Egypt is seeking to achieve simultaneous recognition between the Palestinians and Israelis.

Regarding Egypt's relations with the Arab countries, Dr al-Baz said there is an improvement in the general atmosphere. This, however, does not mean relations will be restored later on. He added Egypt endeavors to establish peace and stability and to eliminate tension in the area. Dr al-Baz denied some press reports which indicated that Egypt has stopped the peace negotiations, adding that what happened is that the negotiations were temporarily suspended due to Israel's sudden proposal for holding the negotiations in Jerusalem. He said: The peace process did not stop and we must remember that the peace was an Egyptian initiative.

KHALIL URGES PALESTINIANS TO JOIN AUTONOMY TALKS

JN161026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy leader of the National Democratic Party for foreign affairs, has called on Palestinians to join the autonomy negotiations in accordance with the Camp David agreement. He also invited them to take the initiative to solve their cause by themselves.

In a statement to AL-AKHBAR on the issue of the hour, Dr Mustafa Khalil said the Palestinian cause can only be solved by negotiations. He indicated Egypt's constant stand on this issue as outlined in calling on the Palestinians to take part in the talks on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He added that events have always proven Egypt's stand is in the interest of the Palestinian cause.

CAIRO PRESS SCORES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

NC160034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jun (MENA) -- The Cairo dailies appearing on Wednesday continue to comment on the situation in Lebanon where the Israeli invasion has entered its 10th day amidst reports about the continuation of the air, sea and land blockade of Beirut and in light of the world's reaction to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In its editorial, AL-AHRAM warns that the Middle East is entering a very grave historial juncture with the Israeli invasion and the barbaric war of annihilation the Israeli forces are waging against the Palestinian people. The paper lauds the steadfastness of the Palestinian Resistance which prompted Israel, for the first time, to admit the Palestinians' bravery. The paper emphasizes that the resistance and its leaders are stubbornly defending themselves until death.

AL-AHRAM hints that Begin and his colleagues are the first to know that peoples do not die and that the new Nazism in the Middle East will not succeed in confiscating the right of a people to live and uprooting them from their land. In conclusion, AL-AHRAM warns Israel that it can exterminate tens of thousands of Palestinians and harvest the souls of children and women but it must realize that those who die while defending themselves and their right to live teach their children all the meanings of revenge, honor and struggle.

Commenting on the same topic, AL-JUMHURIYAH emphasizes that Israel and the whole world know that Israel's peace cannot be achieved by the force of aggression but by guaranteeing peace for the Palestinian people and their legitimate right to determine their fate and future. The paper says Israel must not benefit from its aggression against Lebanon in the long run as it has benefited every time in the past. If this happens again, then it would mean that Israel imposes the peace it wants by the force of arms.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that the two superpowers have drawn up a plan determining the fate and future of Lebanon, and that moves to implement this plan actually began, and not covertly, during the military battle. The stand of the two powers on this battle was described as negative. The paper expresses its belief that Arab Lebanon will not be lost because of this stand, that the Palestinians will not capitulate and that they can put up with much for the sake of their existence and to ensure their life.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that the Arabs must rise as one force and mobilize all their potentials, resources and forces which have a great effect.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM HITS U.S. STAND ON LEBANON CRISIS

PM150907 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 12 Jun 82 p 8

[Chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "So We Will Not Be Unfair to the United States"]

[Text] One of our main problems is that we do not distinguish between emotions and politics when we are faced with a serious crisis such as that resulting from the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese people. Because we are emotional we believe things quickly and we become hostile quickly. We were surprised, indeed pained, by the strange attitude the United States is adopting toward the current war in Lebanon in general and the Israeli aggression in particular.

We were surprised by the weak U.S. stand and by a U.S. administration spokesman choosing his words carefully as well as by a message Reagan sent to Menahem Begin that U.S. officials were careful to describe as both friendly and firm. We were pained by the U.S. veto that halted the Spanish draft resolution put to the Security Council in order to stop the Israeli aggression, not for anything but because the U.S. ambassador to the Security Council found that the resolution condemned only Israel.

We would be unfair to the United States if we expected it to do more than it has done. It would be unfair to imagine that the close relations that have linked Egypt and the United States in past years make it incumbent upon the United States to adopt a stand similar to ours, adopt our objectives and care for our interests. We would be unfair if we expected the third partner in the peace process -- the United States -- to look at what Israel is doing in Lebanon in the same way we look at it and to share all our views and actions in order to force the Israeli armed forces to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanese territory. We would also be unfair to it if we accused the U.S. Government of deceiving us, turning its back on Arab rights, supporting Israeli aggression and allying itself with Israel against the international condemnation of the savage massacres it is now perpetrating in Lebanon.

The attitude of the United States is known and clear. The United States has never adopted a hostile stand against Israel. The U.S. administration has not announced that it has changed its Middle East policy. Not one U.S. official has announced that his country, by virtue of its being responsible for the life and death of Israel thanks to the money and equipment it provides it with, has the right to force the Israelis to put an end to the acts of terror and genocide they are committing with unprecedented savagery against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The most the United States can do is to intercede with the Israeli Government, give it sincere advice and ask it to show self-restraint and accept a cease-fire.

Our problem is that we ignore all these facts. We ignore the fact that the United States has a clear, specific and declared policy toward what is happening in the Middle East in general and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular. This being the case it is extremely naive on the part of any of us to imagine that, relations between the United States and Israel being so close and eternal, the U.S. Government had no knowledge of the plan for the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Not only that, I would also agree with those who stress that what is happening in Lebanon now as a result of the savage Israeli invasion could serve U.S. policy as planned and executed by the U.S. administration. The justifications for such a view are worth examining. No two persons would disagree that the Middle East area is of distinctive importance for U.S. interests as well as for Soviet interests. The two superpowers are in conflict in this area in the hope of dominating it and determining its destiny. There has been hardly any political or military crisis in the Middle East when the two superpowers have not tried to intervene in it or benefit from it in one way or another. This is what is happening now with regard to the Lebanese crisis that began with the Israeli invasion.

It is true that for several years Lebanon has been living in a nightmare because of civil war, sectarian war and interference by various foreign sources, but so far this has not led to one party scoring a victory against the other. What this situation has led to is the destruction, loss and disintegration of Lebanon, the dispersion of its inhabitants and the violation of its sovereignty and independence. It is no secret that what Israel has done in Lebanon is aimed at destroying the forces hostile to it, both Palestinian and Lebanese, and supporting the other forces sharing its desire to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. If it were not for Israel's support and backing we would not have heard of Maj Sa'd Haddad who seized part of Lebanon and established his own "Lebanese state" there. If it were not for Israel's total protection for the secessionist groups these groups would not have been able to continue to exist in the endless civil war. The Palestinian presence in Lebanon has not disappeared. On the contrary, it has become a source of disturbance and constant threat to the Israeli borders.

The PLO has not lost its legitimacy in demanding the Palestinian people's rights, insisting on such rights and dying for them. From the Israeli and U.S. standpoint this situation has become an extremely difficult obstacle to solving the Palestine problem in the U.S.-Israeli fashion. Israel had no other way but to strike a decisive blow in order to achieve its objectives in particular and serve U.S. policy in general. Wiping out the PLO is a sacred Israeli objective. This was confirmed by Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon when a few hours before the Israeli invasion he said: "The liquidation of the PLO has become a necessity on which there is no disagreement." It was necessary for Israel to get rid of the PLO danger, which has been increasing daily, and also necessary for the secessionist elements which have so far been unable to undermine the unity of the Lebanese people. It is also a necessity for the United States, which so far has not recognized this organization and which sees in it an obstacle to its plans in the area.

Liquidating the PLO is not enough. The destruction of the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon will be in vain unless it is followed up by the secessionist elements immediately taking control and having the upper hand and legitimacy in ruling Lebanon. Thus, for the first time since the beginning of the civil war, there will be in Lebanon a government friendly to the West, represented by the United States, and allied with Israel, without which such government will not come into being.

The liquidation of the armed Palestinian presence will be of no avail unless it is followed by the expulsion of the Syrian forces from Lebanon and the ending of the danger these forces pose to Israel. Israel was aware that Syria would not withdraw its forces from Lebanon willingly and for this reason it calculated that it would clash with Syria militarily. Israel prepared itself for the worst possibilities if the situation exacerbated and developed into an all-out war between the two countries, hoping that Syria would emerge from this war defeated or, at least, with heavy losses after which it would accept a cease-fire and Israel would dictate its terms. Weakening Syria and probably defeating it and toppling its regime is not only an Israeli demand. Many parties share such a desire, for Syria's defeat means the defeat of the Soviet Union which helps it and backs its stands. Toppling the Syrian regime is also a cherished dream of the Iraqi regime and would be a brilliant victory for Iraq's Ba'thist wing against Syria's Ba'thist wing, particularly in view of the difficult situation Iraq is now facing following the recent Iranian victories. Weakening Syria would also weaken the Syrian-Iranian alliance that scares the Gulf countries and threatens endless disturbances and inevitable retreats.

These are the arguments of those who mistrust the United States. Such arguments cannot be ignored. The U.S. stands following the Israeli invasion have been amply clarified. The United States could not find an answer to justify its stand. However, it does not wish to hamper the good offices efforts being carried out by its envoy Philip Habib, whose only concern is to convince both sides to accept the cease-fire -- which he actually achieved yesterday when Israel and Syria agreed on a cease-fire.

Certainly the U.S. administration is quite happy with this decision. It probably expects telegrams of thanks and appreciation to pour in from all the parties concerned, thanking it for the great effort it has exerted in order to bring about a cease-fire. But certainly telegrams will also pour into the United States attacking its feebleness, its carelessness and its turning a blind eye to the criminal plan Israel carried out against Lebanon and which has brought back to the minds of the Egyptians in particular the traditional image of Israeli gangsterism which they experienced before the beginning of the peace process. Israel has won a battle but, on the other hand, it has lost much more than it won. It has lost, at least, the confidence of those who once imagined that the state that was established on aggression could agree to live in peace.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN MEETS ARMY COMMANDERS 15 JUNE

JN151350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn met today with commanders and officers of the military units in the central sector. During this meeting, which was attended by the chief of staff, the president discussed war affairs and developments in the central and other sectors of the battlefront. On his way back to Baghdad the president visited villages in Diyala Province to acquaint himself with the villagers' living conditions, types of crops grown and agricultural, irrigational and land reclamation projects being carried out in these villages.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM UAE PRESIDENT

JN151912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from his brother the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, concerning bilateral cooperation and the latest developments in the Arab arena. The message was conveyed by the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, the personal envoy of Shaykh Zayid, during his meeting with the president here tonight. Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, had earlier received the UAE envoy, who arrived from Riyadh this afternoon, and discussed with him bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 743

JN151602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jun (INA) -- Iraqi forces continued for the 6th day today to abide by the cease-fire and to refrain from any war activity except to return Iranian enemy fire. Communique No 743 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command asserts that Iraqi Air Force planes also refrained from any air activity.

The communique explains, however, that Iraqi units came under enemy fire this morning and they were forced to fire back, killing five of the enemy and destroying two tanks, one vehicle, two fieldguns, one hardware stockpile and one observation post. The communique also says the enemy today shelled vital installations in Basrah, injuring several civilians and causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 743 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces, who believe in justice and principles, continue to abide by the Revolution Command Council statement issued on 10 June 1982. They have not started any shooting or military activity. Our air force planes also have not conducted any air activity in the operational sectors or inside Iranian airspace. On the other hand, our units in several operational sectors came under enemy fire this morning which forced them to return the fire, killing five of the enemy and destroying two tanks, one vehicle, two fieldguns, one hardware stockpile and one observation post.

Our losses were four martyrs. The enemy also shelled vital installations in Basrah today with heavy artillery, killing or wounding several civilians and causing some material damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 June 1982

AL-JUMHURIYAH ATTACKS SYRIA'S ROLE IN LEBANON

JN141123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) -- The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH today stresses that the Palestinian people who for many years have armed themselves to defend their lives and their rights, are capable of continuing the struggle until all their legitimate rights are restored and the invaders and conspirators are defeated.

Under the headline "The Palestinian People Are Stronger Than the Treachery of Al-Asad's Regime," the paper says: This regime and its Zionist and pro-Zionist allies will reap disappointment and disgrace. The paper described Hafiz al-Asad regime's stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as cowardly and treasonous.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that the Al-Asad regime not only acted as bystander during the Zionist invasion, withdrawing its forces from their previous positions, but it raced with the Zionist enemy to agree to Begin's decision on a cease-fire. The paper stresses the cease-fire agreement was sought and blessed by the United States, which coordinated it through its envoy, who -- shuttling between Damascus and Tel Aviv -- held three meetings with Hafiz al-Asad and Menahem Begin.

The paper says Al-Asad's regime did not stop with this conspiracy and treason and the attempt to influence the Lebanese-Palestinian situation but went further and continued by interfering in Iraq and helping subversives to open fire at our borderposts.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out the subversive role of the Al-Asad gang against Iraq adding this role coincides with the intensification of the aggressive Zionist attack on Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution and with the escalation of military and economic cooperation between the Zionists of Tel Aviv and those of Tehran.

The paper stresses that Al-Asad insists on implementing his treasonous role through his strategic alliance with Tehran's rulers or through the exposed subversive practives against the Arab will and the pan-Arab cause.

The paper explains the Arabs are aware of Al-Asad's regime's participation in the dirtiest treasonous design in the region to liquidate the Palestinians, destroy Lebanon and sabotage our pan-Arab struggle.

The paper concludes by stressing that the restoration of the rights of the Arab nation cannot be wrested by giving the Syrian regime a free hand to play havoc with the Arab nation's potential. Nay, it will be achieved by cutting off the hand of this reckless regime which is based on treason.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES ROMANIAN DELEGATION

JN141441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1243 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) -- Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, this morning met with Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and his delegation. The meeting dealt with means of promoting bilateral trade and economic and technical relations. The Romanian minister arrived here last Thursday on a visit of several days.

KING HUSAYN SENDS MESSAGES TO WESTERN LEADERS

JN151909 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Jordan has continued its intensive efforts on the international level to explain the dangers of the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and the dimensions of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, in continuing diplomatic efforts with the permanent member states of the Security Council. His Majesty King Husayn has sent letters to U.S. President Reagan, French President Mitterrand, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the chairman of the EEC.

The letters explain the extent of the dangers threatening the Middle East as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory. They also stress the need to achieve complete Israeli withdrawal, deter the aggressor and end its ambitions and expansionist plans threatening the security and stability of the region. His majesty's letters also explained the inhuman practices and tragedies resulting from this invasion.

AR-RA'Y: HADDAD FORCES USED AS GAZA STRIP MILITIA

JN150955 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Jun 82 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman -- Arrivals from the Gaza Strip said yesterday that the Zionist enemy had for the first time used some elements of traitor Maj Sa'd Haddad's militia to repress occupied territories' citizens.

The arrivals said a militia group arrived in Gaza 2 days ago and tried to disperse demonstrators and the militia, which resulted in the demonstrators discovering that the militia were not Jews and that they spoke Arabic with a Lebanese accent and that they belonged to traitor Major Haddad's forces.

The arrivals from the Gaza Strip added that the enemy's use of traitor Haddad's forces confirms the severe losses the Zionist forces had sustained in Lebanon.

BULGARIAN PRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 JUNE

JN131612 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, 13 Jun (PETRA) -- JNA Director General Jawad Maraqah has received a press delegation from the Bulgarian news agency currently visiting Jordan. Maraqah briefed the delegation on the development of Jordanian information corporations in the private and public sectors and their role in serving our national and pan-Arab causes and Jordanian development efforts. He also outlined the nature of JNA's work and responsibilities.

Following the meeting, the Bulgarian delegation toured the agency and was briefed by officials on plans and programs to ensure the necessary coverage of information.

The delegation will visit the information and press corporations and important cultural, historical and tourist sites in Jordan. The delegation arrived in Amman yesterday for a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of JNA within the framework of the existing cooperation between the two agencies.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 15-16 JUNE

Eytan's Claims Ridiculed

NC151228 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1125 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Statement issued by Palestinian Revolution spokesman on 15 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] Israeli Chief of Staff Eytan today [as heard] made contradictory and pitiful allegations. While the Israeli army radio reported at noon today that the Israeli forces are in control of Beirut International Airport, Eytan was compelled to state again that the Israeli forces have not entered the airport -- something which we have affirmed through our information media.

This is not the first lie that General Eytan, the Israeli media and the Phalangist information services have told. There are many lies, the latest of which was the statement made by General Eytan himself that the Palestinians have kneeled down in Beirut -- something which causes much ridicule, since our fighters in Sidon, Tyre, 'Ayn al-Hulwah and many other areas are still heroically confronting the Israeli forces, which have announced the occupation of these places long ago.

'Arafat Inspects Positions

NC151233 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1212 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] For the 2d consecutive day, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] inspected positions on the joint forces and Syrian forces operating within the framework of the Arab Deterrent Forces. He shook hands with the heroic fighters at these positions and asked them what they needed.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar called for further steadfastness and confrontation of the Zionist invasion forces. He was accompanied by Brother Abu al-Walid [Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil], commander of the central operations of the joint forces.

Israel Warns Syrians in Beirut

JN151252 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Dispatch by Radio Beirut correspondent George Bashir on 15 June -- live]

[Excerpt] The military situation in Beirut is calm. The Israeli advance continues toward the periphery of the airport and Ash-Shuwayfat as well as toward the Khaldah triangle up to the Al-Jabal in an attempt, as military observers believe, to control the hills overlooking the Al-Biqa' plain.

The Israelis issued a warning to the remaining Syrian checkpoints in the capital and suburbs, particularly in Jumhur, the museum, At-Tayyuni and the commercial centers to withdraw within the hour. The warning, addressed through the Arab Deterrent Forces command, expired 1 hour ago.

'Ayn al-Hulwah Fighting 15 June

NC151258 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1242 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman]

[Text] For the 12th consecutive day our fighters are resisting in the Palestinian 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in the fiercest and most violent battles of confrontation, which has surprised the enemy leaders and forces. The camp's garrison continues to resist with bravery and courage. They foiled a large attack today and are now being subjected to another attack. Our forces are engaged in glorious battles. Our forces killed or wounded more than 30 enemy soldiers and destroyed 3 tanks and 1 armored personnel carrier.

Sayil on Continued Resistance

JN151648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Jun 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Jun (INA) -- Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil (Abu al-Walid), chief of operations of the joint forces, has stressed the Israeli advance on B'abda is no more than a military maneuver to achieve political objectives in the Lebanese arena.

In a statement to the Ash-Shariqah paper AL-KHALIJ published today, Abu al-Walid said the Zionist forces moved from B'abda to Al-Hadath in a bid to occupy Beirut airport, but the joint forces foiled this operation and repulsed the invasion forces in a fierce battle on the old Sidon road.

Abu al-Walid called on the Arab masses not to fall victim to Western propaganda and said: We are the target of a propaganda warfare on the Arab and international levels to undermine our military and political positions. But our military position is more than excellent and the joint forces are in control of the Khaldah axis and Beirut airport. Everything being said in the Western media is false.

Abu al-Walid said the joint forces in Jabal Lubnan repulsed several Zionist attempts to advance toward the Kafr Shima axis, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Abu al-Walid also asserted the joint forces are waging heroic battles in Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah and Ad-Damur. He said Al-Haj Isma'il, commander of the joint forces in the south, is leading the battles in Sidon. He also asserted the Zionist enemy forces have not succeeded so far in operating outside the main street in Sidon. Abu al-Walid said the Zionist enemy landed paratroopers and armor in the Al-Harah area in Sidon yesterday and that the entire invading forces were wiped out. He said young cubs not more than 14 years old took part in this operation.

Abu al-Walid said Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday spoke to Col 'Azmi as-Saghir, commander of the Tyre region, who asserted that his forces can continue to resist for 6 months without fresh supplies. Colonel as-Saghir also said Zionist enemy losses are more than expected. He also asserted that the morale of his forces is very high and that these forces are determined to continue to fight until victory or martyrdom. He said the Tyre forces yesterday destroyed two tanks and killed their crews.

Abu al-Walid said the Zionist forces entered the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp several times and that they were forced out every time after sustaining heavy losses in equipment and personnel. Abu al-Walid affirmed the joint forces are in control of the main axes in the town of An-Nabatiyah and that the Zionist enemy forces do not know from where the rockets come and that they do not dare leave the main streets.

Syrian, Israeli Artillery Duel

NC151545 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1518 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] An artillery exchange which began at about 1400 today [1200 GMT] between Kafr Shima and Al-Hadath began to ease as of 1600 [1400 GMT]. The Palestine Liberation Army, stationed in Kafr Shima, opened fire on the township of Al-Hadath, forcing the people in the town to return the fire.

At 1645, an exchange of artillery fire began between the Syrian forces in the Lebanese University and the Israeli forces in the Ash-Shuwayfat hills.

Warning on Israeli Statements

NC151659 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Official sources have commented on the reports and statements carried by the information media about Israel's declaration that its forces will not enter Beirut. The official sources said such reassurances must not be relied on, especially because Israel had often declared in the past that it would not go beyond certain areas or specific lines but had in fact done the reverse. The sources pointed out the situation is very delicate and the citizens must be alert and vigilant and behave with a responsible spirit.

Amal, PLO, Christians Clash

NC151932 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Clashes today broke out between the Shi'ite Amal militiamen and the PLO. According to an Amal spokesman, the militias tried to prevent the PLO from setting up heavy artillery pieces in Beirut. PLO gunners and Christian militia also exchanged fire in the city for the first time since the IDF Lebanon operation began. The Christians today strengthened their supervision at the three crossing points still open between east and west Beirut, presumably to prevent Palestinians from crossing into the Christian quarter of the city.

There were artillery exchanges between the Syrians and either the IDF or Christian Phalangist forces. The Phalangists said Israelis returned the fire and an Israeli source said it was the Phalangists.

The Palestinian radio station, in an attempt to raise morale among PLO forces in their tiny western Beirut enclave, reported that Yasir 'Arafat was at the front. Other reports say PLO military police were making intense efforts to prevent mass desertions from their forces.

ADF Reinforced in Beirut

NC152010 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 15 Jun (AFP) -- [Word indistinct] reinforcements were spotted this afternoon along the Beirut-Damascus highway east of here following an announcement by Syrian officials that they would not comply with an Israeli order that they evacuate their troops from around Beirut.

The reinforcements were seen in the regions of 'Alayh and Bhamdun. The Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), made up mainly of Syrian soldiers, was also said to have been reinforced south of Beirut near the suburbs of Kafrshima and Ash-Shuwayfat, not far from Al-Hadath where Israeli troops are stationed.

Observers in west Beirut said the ADF had reappeared in strength after having been dispersed under Israeli military pressure last week. Tank units were seen along the coast, south of Beirut, while checkpoints were said to have been re-erected at various points in the western sector of the city where the Palestinian leadership is located. Syrian troops took part in fierce artillery clashes that erupted today between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian-leftist militiaman, correspondents said.

Israeli-Syrian Clashes

NC152035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Battles continued tonight between the Israeli forces in Al-Hadath and the Syrian forces in the science faculty in Ash-Shuwayfat. Various kinds of heavy weapons were used in the fighting.

Some flares were seen over the area. These battles began at 1400 [1200 GMT] today and became violent in the evening, causing heavy material damage. Four Syrian vehicles were damaged.

Ash-Shuwayfat Battles Contine

NC152244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] On the military level, the battles continued on the Ash-Shuwayfat plain tonight, according to internal security forces sources. At 1820 [1620 GMT], Israli forces advanced toward Ash-Shuwayfat. They were resisted by the joint forces and the area witnessed an exchange of heavy artillery fire.

A spokesman for the joint forces said earlier that the Israeli forces in B'abda opened artillery fire on the areas of Burj al-Barajinah and Hayy as-Sullam yesterday afternoon [15 June], wounding some citizens. The joint forces returned the Israeli shelling.

The Palestinian News Agency, WAFA, said violent battles were raging in the vicinity of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, where the Israeli forces have been launching attacks since Tuesday morning. The agency said 70 Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded and 3 tanks and 2 army personnel carriers were destroyed. Israel said tonight the camp had fallen.

Monte Carlo on 16 June Clashes

JN160536 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0510 GMT 16 Jun 82

[16 June dispatch by Beirut radio correspondent George Bashir -- recorded]

[Excerpts] At 0100 today, the Israelis, who are beseiging Beirut, reopened fire at the Syrian positions still located in Beirut and the suburbs, particularly in the southeast. The intermittent exchange of artillery fire between the two sides centered on Ash-Shuwayfat, Kafr Shima, Jumhur, Sinbay and Burj al-Barajinah.

The joint Lebanese-Israeli truce committee met yesterday and discussed the situation in light of the Israelis' actions during the past 9 days.

On the military level, well-informed sources affirmed yesterday that an Iranian military unit entered the Al-Biqa' plain yesterday via Al-Basta. The sources also affirmed the arrival of some Jordanian volunteers.

Israelis Enter Science College

NC161202 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The new development in the military situation today is that at 1145 [0945 GMT] today Israeli forces entered the science college building in Ash-Shuwayfat. Today's clashes were heavy and light at times to control this area, which is of strategic importance because of its proximity to Hayy as-Sullam, Al-Laylakah, Burj al-Barajinah and the Beirut International Airport and Khaldah area.

Before coming to the studio, we were informed that the clashes in the science college area in Ash-Shuwayfat abated a short while ago. It is feared that Israeli forces will advance westward to fully control the airport or to move toward the nearby Palestinian camps. It has been reported that as a result of the clashes in the science college area several people in hearby quarters were killed and fires have broken out in some buildings of the college.

VOP: 14 Israelis Killed

NC161222 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1203 GMT 16 Jun 82

[16 June statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman]

[Text] Our forces fought heavy, frontal battles with enemy forces in the groves of Sidon this morning. Six enemy troops were killed. In the groves of Tyre, fierce clashes with the enemy forces took place since dawn today, and are still continuing. Our forces were able to kill eight enemy troops. Enemy losses today are 14 men killed during the battles fought by our heroic strugglers.

For the 13th consecutive day, our forces are fighting several battles with enemy forces behind enemy lines in several places near Tyre, Sidon, and An-Nabatiyah.

Haddad on Az-Zahrani Pipeline

NC161057 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Free Lebanon Commander Major Haddad has announced that it is now possible for the Tapline company workers to start repairing the oil pipelines so the Az-Zahrani refinery may resume operations as soon as possible.

FAO To Supply Foodstuffs

NC161230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today received a cable from FAO Director General Edouard Saouma, informing him that the international organization has decided to send $11.5 million worth of foodstuffs over a period of 3 months to aid the 600,000 people who have suffered from the recent events.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT STATEMENT ON SITUATION

NC160744 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0526 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Lebanese Nationalist Movement held an emergency meeting yesterday during which it discussed developments in the political and military situation. It adopted the following stands:

1. The continuation of the enemy's military ground movements shows beyond any doubt the extent of the scope of the Zionist invasion Lebanon is exposed to, the dangerous dimensions involved and the goals he is intending to achieve. What Israel wants is no less than to usurp part of Lebanon, smash its unity, eliminate its national constituents, render it Zionist from within and impose peace upon it from outside. What is now taking place in our land is the scheme of forcing the second stage of Camp David, through the American political decision and the Israeli war machine. Therefore, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement does not at all exaggerate when it considers this great battle with the Zionist enemy as the battle for the destiny of Lebanon.

2. Our people have resisted the occupation, they are still resisting and they will continue to fight with all their power to liberate all Lebanese territory. The occupation will not last and the national will of our people will be stronger than the enemy forces. Likewise, the victory will, doubtless, be achieved by the Lebanese nationalists.

The Nationalist Movement statement adds: While our fighters are steadfast on all fronts facing the enemy forces and dealing them blows in all places and halting their advance with all kinds of weapons, the importance of our political steadfastness assumes greater proportions in facing the blackmail Israel is trying to direct against us to force us to surrender to its capitulatatory conditions.

The rejection of these conditions and the strengthening of the unity of the nationalist line in their face, the agreement of all of its sides on the task of resisting the occupation as the central task of all nationalists and the unshakable determination on the demand for the unconditional and complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory are the fundamental fence of protection of the nationalist will, which is determined to struggle to protect Lebanon as an Arab, united, sovereign, free and independent homeland.

3. National salvation cannot be achieved simply by adopting one form or another of cooperation with the concerned authority to face the occupation and the powers confronting this occupation. The problem is more than form and is basically related to the program that must be adopted to face the Zionist occupation of Lebanon effectively and decisively.

The discussion must immediately center on the essence of the problem. The Nationalist Movement will then be the first of the powers ready to seriously cooperate in this field. In our view, national salvation will be achieved by the commitment of all to the demand for the complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory, by shouldering together the task of facing the occupation with all means of struggle and the insistance of all on the recovery of Lebanese sovereignty over every inch of the homeland. This demands true cooperation between the state, with all of its current symbols, organs and institutions, and all the forces eager to liberate our country from the yoke of the Israeli occupation.

The current critical circumstances are not ones under which the existing political authority should be changed, because such a change should not be allowed to be discussed while we are facing the Israeli occupation. The cooperation between the legitimate authority and the powers concerned with facing the occupation is dictated by the country's higher interests. Similarly, the Nationalist Movement believes it is its duty to affirm its readiness to move in this direction without any reservations. All efforts should be united to confront the Zionist invasion. All powers should unite under the slogan of the complete liberation of Lebanese territories from Israeli occupation.

SOURCES SAY GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH U.S. STAND

NC151748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1725 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Lebanese Government sources have expressed satisfaction with the U.S. and international stand and affirmations, particularly the clear affirmations guaranteeing Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty.

U.S. ENVOY HABIB MEETS LEADERS 15-16 JUNE

Meets Bashir al-Jumayyil

NC152100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Envoy Philip Habib today intensified his contacts with Lebanese officials and leaders. He met in B'abda Palace with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. At 2030, he met with the commander of Lebanese forces, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil. They reviewed current developments and U.S. views on the current situation in Lebanon.

Habib earlier apologized for not meeting with Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. He told Al-As'ad that he will leave Beirut tomorrow and that it is highly likely for Washington to exert further efforts to stabilize the cease-fire. He also conveyed to Al-As'ad his concern over the continued violation of the cease-fire.

Meets President Sarkis

NC152114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib reutrned to the Republican Palace at 2230 today and is now meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis.

Earlier today, Philip Habib held a series of contacts and meetings at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, which included Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Ministers Skaf, Abu Khatir, Hamadah and Albert Mansur.

Meets Former Premier Salam

NC160900 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] At 0700 today, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam met with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon in Al-Hazimiyah.

After the meeting, Salam held a telephone conversation with President Ilyas Sarkis and Yasir 'Arafat.

HABIB TRYING TO ACTIVATE SALVATION COMMITTEE

NC161302 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned Ambassador Philip Habib is exerting efforts to bring the Committee for National Salvation to the surface. He is holding intensive contacts with the various leaders for this purpose.

MINISTERS HAMADAH, JUNBLATT MEET WALID JUNBLATT

NC152332 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting was held last night [15 June] in Walid Junblatt's house which was attended by Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt [ministers of tourism and economy, respectively] and Nationalist Movement members Muhsin Ibrahim, Georges Hawi, In'am Ra'd and Samir Sabbagh.

In light of the contacts which have been held with Walid Junblatt, it has been decided to raise a number of fundamental questions on the government's stance on the continuation of the military and political invasion and the means it deems appropriate to confront this occupation. At any rate, and in view of the new security conditions in the area where the B'abda Palace is situated, Ministers Hamadah and Junblatt will not attend the Cabinet meeting scheduled for Wednesday morning.

Ministers Resign 16 June

NC161301 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet did not hold an official meeting today because Ministers Hamadah and Junblatt [ministers of tourism and economy, respectively] have received instructions from Walid Junblatt to consider themselves resigned from the government. They are continuing their work to prevent the creation of a vacuum, but they will not attend Cabinet meetings. For this reason, today's Cabinet meeting was not an official one, but a meeting for consultations.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S ENVOY MEETS SARKIS 15 JUNE

NC152004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Francis Guttman, envoy of the French president and secretary general of the External Relations Ministry, met with President Sarkis this evening. The French ambassador to Lebanon attended the meeting. The French envoy arrived in Beirut today to discuss the developments in light of the Israeli invasion.

Makes Statement

NC152039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] French envoy Francis Guttman this evening met with President Ilyas Sarkis, with French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry attending.

The French envoy has stated that he came to emphasize France's friendship and sincerity toward Lebanon and to hear from President Sarkis how he personally, the government and the Lebanese of [different] political persuasions view the future of a really strong Lebanon. The French envoy pointed to the urgent need to end the suffering. He said as far as other things are concerned, the path is long and difficult.

Further on Meeting

NC152224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Last night President Ilyas Sarkis met with French envoy Francis Guttman, who conveyed a message to the president of the republic from French President Mitterrand connected with the situation in Lebanon and France's stance on the current developments.

Following the meeting, the French envoy said President Sarkis asked France to support Lebanon. He added that he discussed with the president of the republic all current issues and that the question of Lebanon is not an easy one. He pointed out that France asked Lebanon to ask what it wants from France.

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL CALLS ON LEADERS TO ACT

NC151320 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Commenting on the dangers facing the people, the future and the State of Lebanon, [Phalangist Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has said: We no longer know what is more dangerous than this and why the Lebanese are waiting to carry out rescue operations, which transcend all the sensitivities and the narrow considerations prevailing before the war and before these serious and fateful circumstances?

The Phalangist leader added: It is extremely regrettable to note that there are people who still look at the rescue attempts from personal angels and considerations which have been overtaken by the present conditions and have become outdated.

We renew our call on the Lebanese leaders to rise to the level of responsibilities imposed on us by the present serious stage. While we fell under occupation for the past 8 years as a result of the division in the ranks and aims and as a result of our renouncing our responsibilities and delegating them to others -- as though we are not concerned about what others dictate to us -- we must not commit the same mistake today. We must hasten to shoulder our responsibilities of our free will and with determination.

SARKIS RECEIVES BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL 16 JUNE

NC160857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] At 0930 today, Commander of the Lebanese Forces Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil went to B'abda Palace, where he was received by President Sarkis to discuss various aspects of the present situation.

Al-Jumayyil on Meeting

NC161051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the Lebanese forces, is now meeting for the second time in 24 hours with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Al-Yarzah.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has denied that his hour-long meeting with the president of the republic before noon today had anything to do with the Committee of National Salvation. He added: The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Beirut situation and the way to rescue it at any cost and by all means, so that what happened in Sidon and Tyre will not be repeated. Each one of us must shoulder his responsibilities.

Regarding his opinion of the Committee for National Salvation, Shaykh Bashir said: We are at the disposal of President Sarkis, and he is the one who decides. What matters, as far as I am concerned, is to save Beirut, whether through a salvation committee, or a government, or without a government. These are secondary matters.

Asked about his appeal at this stage, he said: Whoever can help save the country will be rewarded well by God. It is the hour of truth; in fact, we are in the hour after the truth. We can imagine what will happen to Beirut after what happened to Sidon and Tyre.

The commander of the Lebanese forces asked: Do we want to remove the effects of the aggression or stop the aggression? The Arabs always work to remove the effects of the aggression when it is too late. We have a chance now. Are we going to remain undecided?

MUFTI SUPPORTS NATIONAL SALVATION COMMITTEE

NC151718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] His Eminence the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, has expressed his support for the formation of the Committee of National Salvation. This came after a meeting between Mufti Khalid and Ministers Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban, Dr 'Ali al-Khalil, Eng Mustafa Durnayqah and Marwan Hamadah. The discussions during the meeting dealt with the developments resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and living and humanitarian conditions resulting from the invasion.

SHAMS AD-DIN CALLS FOR RESCUING COUNTRY

NC151934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council Shaykh Muhammad Shams ad-Din stated today that all efforts must be concerted to rescue Lebanon from Israeli occupation and to preserve Lebanon's territorial integrity and institutions within its international borders. He called for continuing the state of readiness on all levels until martyrdom in order to rescue Lebanon. Shaykh Shams ad-Din pointed out that the political issue should not be discussed at present under the occupation.

AL-JUMAYYIL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SAUDI KING

NC141640 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Cable sent by Phalangist leader Pierre al-Jumayyil to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz; date and place not specified]

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, Riyadh: When expressing our deep sorrow and heartfelt condolences on the loss of His Majesty King Khalid, whose death has had a painful effect in various Arab and foreign states, we wish Your Majesty success in continuing the wise march of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the field of its general policy and the good relations linking it with various Arab states. We praise the kingdom's fraternal role in Lebanon's long war. We implore God to guide your steps in the service of the kingdom's dignity and prosperity.

[Signed] Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists

Saudis Satisfied With Stand

NC152016 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] [Saudi] Ambassador Maj Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir has contacted the commander of the Lebanese Forces, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, to thank him for his condolences over the death of King Khalid, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and to show his appreciation for his position on the conditions Lebanon is currently passing through. Ambassador ash-Sha'ir also told Shaykh Bashir that Saudi Arabia views with satisfaction his stand vis-a-vis the current events and developments to which Lebanon is being exposed.

PRESS DISCUSSES U.S., USSR ROLES IN CRISIS

NC160838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the battlelines, AN-NAHAR says: The United States has said the Soviet fleet's presence in the Eastern Mediterranean is not an exceptional matter. The Israeli Cabinet, which held an extraordinary meeting prior to Begin's departure for the United States, regarded the fleet's presence as merely a show of force. Syria has rejected an Israeli warning to withdraw from Beirut. Thus, the political battlelines have emerged from the midst of the fragile cease-fire, with the Soviet Union and Syria on one side -- although the Soviet military role has not been manifested during the battle -- and the United States and Israel on the other, although the U.S. role has been manifested as a mediator, not as a full partner with Israel.

The political battlelines in the June 1982 war are, in general, similar to those in the political battle that took place after the June 1967 war.

AN-NAHAR concludes by saying: These are some of the battlelines upon which the building of any solution in Lebanon based on its military results would stumble. The cease-fire has not ended the war, nor has Habib's mission yielded the beginning of a solution. If Begin is moving toward the United States, the Soviet Union is moving toward Syria. Probabilities exist in both directions, namely, either the resumption of shooting or the consolidation of the cease-fire, particularly between the United States and the Soviet Union on the basis that the outcome of the war be balanced. Therefore, the situation in Lebanon will remain fragile, serious and liable to surprises.

In its editorial, AL-ANWAR says: Neither the war has ended nor have the terms of a settlement been completed. However, the concealed part of the war is less ambiguous than the concealed part of the settlement. Although Washington is attempting to be clear, General Haig discusses the mature circumstances for a settlement in Lebanon and Ambassador Philip Habib interprets the secretary of state's statement as suggesting the presence of a decisive U.S. resolution on the war and its results, entitled a comprehensive, final and clean solution. This is more adequate than a return to the phase before the Cairo agreement, without joining the Camp David orbit, with an Arab blessing preceding a solution, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and subsequently Arab participation in reconstruction.

Concluding its article, AL-ANWAR says: Lebanon is ultimately a homeland, not a Security Council including states having a veto right. it is dangerous to thwart the Lebanese resolution for salvation by pausing in the fact of any rejection or any condition. What is more serious is that we start the battle of salvation when others have already concluded planning everything. What we can do today we could not dream of tomorrow. The area's history has been and still is history of the belated arrival to solutions after they have been overtaken by events.

AL-BAYRAQ says: Who would accept what is happening in Lebanon? Since 1969 Lebanon has been under rubble. Shooting has not ceased in Lebanon since 1969 in spite of the numerous cease-fire resolutions. These days there is much U.S. talks on solving the Lebanese crisis, as though it is possible now to separate the Lebanese crisis from that of the Middle East or as though the Middle East crisis has been settled. Along with the U.S. talks there is much Soviet talk. However, the Soviet talk these days appears to be more absorbing talk than polarizing talk. The Soviet tone now is different than that last May [1981] during the missile crisis. It is definitely different than the Soviet tone during the Suez war in 1956.

The U.S. and Soviet statements are balanced now. Is it true that President Ronald Reagan has joined the movement for peace with the Soviets? In contrast, is it true that President Leonid Brezhnev now believes in peace?

GOVERNMENT IGNORES WARNING TO FORCES IN BEIRUT

JN151342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] In Damascus, an official source has stated the following: Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, has informed us that he has received a warning from the Israeli military commander and his assistant in the Ba'abda area, through the Lebanese Army, to remove Syrian forces from Beirut and its environs. We replied to Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib that our forces in Beirut are operating on the basis of an Arab decision and at the request of the legitimate Lebanese authority. Furthermore, Lebanon is an independent, sovereign state. Therefore, these forces will continue to carry out their duties of defending the legitimate Lebanese authority, Lebanese territory and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Lebanon with all means in their power.

Damascus Commentary

JN152116 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Our political editor has said the following: Today, Israel issued an ultimatum to Syria through the Lebanese Army. The ultimatum, which was received by Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, commander of Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, demanded that Syria withdraw its forces fighting inside Beirut and in its suburbs. Syria told Al-Khatib that our forces in Beirut are there in accordance with an Arab decision and at the request of the legitimate Lebanese authority. Syria pointed out that Lebanon is an independent and sovereign state and that these forces will carry out their duties in defending the legitimate Lebanese authority, Lebanese territory and the Lebanese and Palestinian people in Lebanon with all means in their power.

The Israeli enemy is aware that, since their deployment in Beirut several years ago, our forces have played a security role in their capacity as an Arab deterrent force. However, the thrust of the barbaric Israeli invasion toward Beirut, the killing and destruction wrought by enemy forces and the Israeli forces' acts of aggression against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians forced Syrian forces, the Arab Deterrent Forces, in Beirut and its suburbs to confront the enemy. These forces will remain, as they have since the beginning of the fighting, alongside their fighting Lebanese and Palestinian brothers in efficiently and valiantly confronting the Israeli invasion.

The Syrian Armed Forces are the forces of the national and pan-Arab cause. They have inherited the glory of the Arabs in their confrontation of the invaders and, hence, have filled the gap in our contemporary history and regained Arab cohesion and substance after the October war of liberation. Where there are Syrian forces, there is always an issue that glorifies the nation and a cause for this nation. This means these forces are present to defend the national and pan-Arab causes, particularly our first cause: Palestine. It can only be remembered that our soldiers and officers have waged battles and earned the experience to defend the honor of the Arab nation and the threatened pan-Arab existence. These forces, which represent Syria of the Arabs and Syria of Al-Asad, do not bow for anyone who wants to impose on it anything that might make it deviate from its principles. This pan-Arab greatness of the Syrian people and army is coupled with the renunciation of bragging and vanity. It is not important to say we have fought; what is important in our view is to fight with the determination and the strength of men. Our forces have been fighting from the beginning of the struggle to stop the Israeli invasion. They are fighting to serve the Arab nation's cause and interests. Through our fighting, we ward off the killing and destruction of ourselves and our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers. Such fighting will, God willing, be victorious.

When we fight, we lose beloved brothers, fall as wounded and become prisoners. However, we destroy the enemy, and by killing the enemy we kill Zionist racism and expansionism. Thus, we carry out both God's desire and service to the country. Blood has unified us with our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in the fateful battle. We realize we are fighting alongside our brothers and that we have never been alone. The Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian fighters have been together since the beginning of the fighting. It is a unity of blood in the fateful battle for the sake of our territory and to restore our rights. The current battle may not be what we had hoped and planned for. They may not be the just battles decided on and waged by us through the Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian will. Nevertheless, these are decisive battles and hence, we must defend ourselves and our brothers against killing and destruction. Therefore, the Syrian fighter in Lebanon is in a sense a Lebanese and a Palestinian fighter.

Such is the fate of the Arab nation's soldiers, its defenders and the builders of its glory. We stand in awe in memory of our martyrs; their martyrdom has lit the darkness of this great homeland and paved the way for dignity and pride. We salute those who were wounded in fighting the Israeli invaders. They were heroes in every battle they waged and in everything they did. We are reassured about our present and future due to the determination of our men and their sincere faith in their Arabism and homeland. We are reassured by the awareness of our countrymen, by their faith, cohesion and national solidarity and by their determination, which will always remain the cause of all progress and the bastion of all battles.

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN160900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0635 GMT 16 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-BA'TH says: The withdrawal of our forces from Lebanon depends on our pan-Arab and national interests. Those who think even for a moment that warnings will scare us or will make us do something against our will are wrong. Lebanon is a fraternal Arab country; Lebanon and Syria are like twins.

Needless to say, it is our responsibility to defend Lebanon's security, independence and territorial integrity. Our brothers in Lebanon are well-aware of this fact through Syria's sacrifices over the years.

PHILIP HABIB ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 14 JUNE

JN141232 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Let us now listen to our Damascus correspondent Lewis Faris on U.S. envoy Philip Habib's arrival in Damascus on his way to Beirut: [Begin recording] U.S. envoy Ambassador Philip Habib arrived in Damascus from Israel a short while ago. He was received at the airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur. President Hafiz al-Asad is expected to receive Habib later today. [end recording]

SOVIET MILITARY, POLITICAL OFFICIALS VISIT

JN151840 Doha QNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jun (QNA) -- The Soviet military delegation led by General Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Air Defense Forces, is visiting Syria for the third day. The delegation held intensive talks with Syrian military leaders at Syrian Air Force and air defense headquarters.

The Soviet military delegation's talks deal with the means of developing and promoting the combat ability of the Syrian Air Force and air defense in light of the results of the recent air battles between Syrian and Israeli planes.

In another development, another delegation led by the Soviet deputy foreign minister arrived in Syria this evening on a visit of several days for talks with Syrian officials.

Syrian Foreign Ministry sources have reported that talks between the two sides will focus on the Arab and international diplomatic and political moves intended to prevent the Israeli enemy from reaping the fruit of its aggressive military policy toward Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution.

Observers in Damascus say the Soviet political and military moves follow the USSR Government's statement demanding that Israel immediately stop its aggression. These circles stressed that the USSR will work to expel the aggressor from Lebanon.

MORE IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS

GF151658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The second group of Iranians who have volunteered to fight against the occupying Zionists in southern Lebanon arrived in Damascus last night. There are youths and elderly men among the volunteers, who are prepared for any sacrifice in the war against the aggressive Zionists. A 17-year-old youth, in an interview with one of the IRNA correspondents, in response to a question concerning his aim in going to Syria, said: I have come here on the orders of Imam Khomeyni in order to defend the faith, honor and principles of the Lebanese Muslims, who are being destroyed by usurping Israel, and also to open the way to Jerusalem and become a martyr in such a cause. He added: We can win against Israel, just as our forces succeeded against the Baghdad Zionists in recent operations, especially the Fath al-Mubin and Jerusalem Operations [bayt al-moqaddas]. The volunteer combatants, referring to the imam's recent remarks, said the following about the cease-fire: The Zionist regime will be destroyed and, God willing, we will destroy it. The cease-fire cannot stop the destruction of the occupiers of Jerusalem.

Another war volunteer, a 60-year-old fighter who has been fighting the Saddam mercenaries at the battlefronts since the beginning of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, referring to his reasons for going to Syria, said: We have come to help the oppressed and are prepared to shed our blood for this. He added: We have not come here just to fight the Zionist regime; we want to destroy it. He said the cease-fire is a trick.

The young-at-heart old man said: We have come to the aid of our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in order to show the criminal Saddam, who talks of being an Arab, that we are supporters of Muslims. One of the IRNA correspondents asked a high-ranking Syrian officer about the arrival of the Iranian volunteers. He said: We welcome our Iranian brothers who have come to our aid and praise their heroic act. The Syrian officer added: The arrival of the Iranian brothers in Syria shows that the Iranians are ready to fight against the usurping Zionist regime to help their Muslim and Arab brothers and that the action by our Iranian brothers is a cause of pride for us all.

LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI DEPARTS DAMASCUS 15 JUNE

JN151352 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Damascus at 1300 today following a 2-day visit to Syria during which he conveyed a message to President al-Asad from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. Al-'Ubaydi was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar'.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED ON PEACE FOR GALILEE OPERATION

TA152035 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1922 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram and Ya'qov Ahime'ir -- videotaped on 15 June, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, when this interview is broadcast you will be on your way to the United States. In light of the unstable situation in Lebanon -- and there is world media criticism of the IDF actions -- would it not have been better to postpone this trip to the United States?

[Answer] No, it did not even occur to me to postpone my visit. I was invited to speak before the UN [General] Assembly about disarmament and international peace, and I think this is a very good time for the prime minister of the State of Israel to make such a speech before the UN members. Moreover, the U.S. President, who from the start planned to see me in New York since he too will be speaking before the UN Assembly the day before, changed his mind and invited me to see him next Monday, that is, 21 June in Washington. He set aside a long time for the talk with me, about 4 hours. We have many topics to discuss. This is a good and important opportunity for both the President and me, from the viewpoint of bilateral relations between the United States and Israel, from the viewpoint of international policies between the free world and the totalitarian world and from the viewpoint of the Middle East. It is an opportunity to have a very serious clarifying discussion. I will also meet with the secretary of state, who informed me he will come to meet me on Friday. We will have breakfast together and we will naturally take advantage of the opportunity to discuss problems before I go to the United Nations.

Hence, this is a visit of national importance, and there was no reason, I see no reason, to postpone it. As for the situation in the country, there is now a cease-fire; the political campaign has begun; my colleagues in the government headed by the deputy prime minister, Mr Ehrlich, the foreign minister, the defense minister and all the Cabinet members are very familiar with the problems since during the campaign we had Cabinet meetings almost every day. All the Cabinet members are familiar with the problem, and I do not doubt they will manage things properly and for the benefit of the Jewish people.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, on the eve of your talks in Washington can you note the points on which we and the United States agree, and those on which we do not agree, on the subject of a political arrangement in Lebanon?

[Answer] I will try. As to basic agreement, both the United States and the State of Israel insist on the request that the situation that prevailed in Lebanon should not recur. In other words, there should no longer be foreign armies in Lebanon -- I mean the Syrian Army, and I do not deny that that concerns the Israeli army, too. As you recall, before the Peace for Galilee campaign we announced that we do not want even one square milimeter of Lebanon's soil, and we are prepared and want to pull out our army from Lebanon. However, we request political arrangements that will preclude the bloodshed that occurred in or from Lebanon. And the same applies to the Syrian Army, which must leave Lebanon. The Syrian Army has no business in another country called Lebanon. And the same applies to the terrorist organizations, which are equipped with Soviet, Libyan and Syrian weapons, much of which we captured.

I want to tell you, my dear friends, you would not have believed your eyes had you seen the quantities of weapons, for example hundreds of tons of explosive materials. I will explain what that means in terms of sabotage capability by giving one example: During the underground period [the independence war 1948] we pulled down -- naturally after giving due warning to leave the hotel -- seven stories of Jerusalem stone at the King David Hotel with 400 kg of explosive materials, TNT. Now you can imagine what sabotage can be carried out with hundreds of tons of explosives. The terrorists had most than 100 tanks -- we destroyed them. We also destroyed 250, close to 300 Syrian tanks. But the terrorists also had heavy cannons, for example 130-mm cannons with a range of 27 km. They had heavy katyushas with a range of 35 km, not only the usual 21.6 km range ones; and no end of ammunition.

Now I want to show you what terrorist organization was at work against us: In Lebanon we captured this document: This is a Soviet document: Svidetelstvo, certificate, in Russian and English, given to a man who finished an 11-month course for commanders, officers. And he carried this special document with pride and honor. But this is not the end of the story. I shall show you a much worse document. I have here an Order of the Day, originally written in Arabic -- I do not know Arabic, to my regret I never got around to learning this rich language -- however, we have already photocopied it, and here you see an order (?for) the An-Nabatiyah area, and now the targets that the commander was required to hit: I will read them: a public place, Qiryat Shemona, (Sha'ar Yishuv), Dan, Yuval, Hagosherim, Ma'ayan Barukh, Kefar Gil'adi. All of them civilian settlements. And the order is clearly given to open artillery fire on them. Now you can understand who was facing us before we began the Peace for Galilee campaign. Now it is clear to the Americans, too, not only to us, that such a situation must not be allowed to recur. We must take away the weapons of all terrorist organizations in Lebanon. If they stay in Lebanon, with the permission of the Lebanese Government, then they should do so only as inhabitants, not as citizens, and without weapons. In other words, everything must change in Lebanon. And we will stay there until security arrangements are made to preclude attacks on settlements such as those I just read.

As for disagreements, there are actually nuances. We have various problems concerning the line that emerged. But we discuss those problems as friends. In the past few days a great understanding has been forged between the U.S. and Israeli Governments.

[Question] Mr Begin, our forces, the IDF are now in Beirut.

[Answer] No, near.

[Question] Near Bierut, I am sorry.

[Answer] Aha, you must learn to distinguish, my friend. There is a difference between in Ramat Gan and near Ramat Gan. [referring to a Tel Aviv suburb]

[Question] Near Beirut, not to confuse. And that is far beyond the 40-km security belt you were talking about, or 45 km as the defense minister was talking about. What is our purpose in this deep penetration near Beirut?

[Answer] This is one of the strangest misunderstandings I have ever come upon. In view of the range of the terrorists' katyushas and cannons, we decided on 40 km -- actually it should be between 43 and 48 km, since the terrorists also have a Soviet cannon, albeit an old one, dating back to World War II, a 180-mm, however, with a range of 43 km. So, there is a small, insignificant difference. However, first of all we must ensure that this line is a peace line and not a war line. So first of all we had to push them north.

The situation on the eastern and central sectors was as follows: We stood against them from the south. They positioned themselves 18 km from Qiryat Shemona. Had they stayed there, nothing would have been solved. We did free Nahariyya from the katyushas by taking Tyre, since that was where the katyushas were raining fire on Nahariyya. However, we had not freed the Galilee panhandle; 18 km is within the firing range of even the small katyushas, whose range, as I told you, is 21.6 km. So we had to push them northwards. However, that was a frontal attack, and in a frontal attack the attacker loses very many men, and for us each man is extremely important. You must know that we lost 170 victims -- for us that is an open wound for the rest of our lives. As the famous Greek expression goes, hecatomba. That is a terrible blood sacrifice for the Israeli people. But we had no choice, because they did not live and let live; they did not let our childeren in the Galilee go to school. The children had to sit day and night in shelters, where they could hardly breathe. We had no choice.

We have repeatedly come to realize that the people of Israel will exist in Eretz Israel only if they are prepared to make sacrifices. Otherwise they cannot exist, because they are surrounded by enemies. However, we must save our blood, hence, had we mounted a frontal attack, we would have had many losses. So what did we do? We decided to outflank the enemy. And I want to tell you with pride that that was the idea of our defense minister, who is a skilled man. Hence, we followed another road, the highway, and proceeded to take the enemy from two directions, from the north, too. We came to a point, let us say 60 km from our northern border, and from there we turned south, and thus we took the enemy from two directions. This is a strategical exercise known to anyone who has ever dealt with military matters. It may not be exactly the famous maneuver of (Cain) or Hannibal, who weakened his center and strengthened his flanks, withdrew with the army in the center and in the meantime outflanked the enemy, surrounded them, took them prisoner and held them from two directions. However, the idea that one should outflank the enemy and attack them not only frontally but from the rear, too, is an ancient idea.

Ever since there have been wars in the world this idea has had followers. Hence, we reached a point about 55-60 km north of our northern border. The objective was to turn southward and to take the enemy from two sides. And that is precisely what we did. When the U.S. President asked me to cease-fire 0600 on Thursday morning, I could not comply, because then the enemy was still 18 km from Qiryat Shemona. Hence, I explained to him that we were prepared to cease-fire, but not at that stage. After about 10 hours we were ready to announce that the next day at 1200 we would agree to a cease-fire, because we knew we had already pushed the enemy from both sides and they had withdrawn, because they were surrounded and knew it. They had no choice but to withdraw. So we reached the 40-km point. However, there are still thousands of terrorists. Do we want them to return? The 40/43 km line must be a peace line, which is to say that beyond it there should not be any terrorists whatsoever. So we had to make sure they do not return beyond the 40-km line. But this is an interim period. Until we solve the problem in its entirety, we will certainly stand on the 40-km line; 43, the difference is not great. We will not give way. Those who want war must understand that its objective must be achieved and not creat a situation which will revert to what was before. No, that was not the intention.

[Question] Mr Begin, this infiltration as far as Beirut, was it planned from the beginning or is it a result of the moves and developments of the war in the field?

[Answer] I want to tell you, ask my colleagues. In one of the Cabinet sessions -- and we have held constant sessions -- I said this: Unlike the previous wars, in this campaign nothing rolled on of its own accord. For example, it is known that in the 6-day war the then defense minister, Moshe Dayan, may he rest in peace, did not want to reach the Suez Canal, but the tanks rolled on to the Suez Canal. Now I said no, the Cabinet will decide, it will keep its finger on the pulse and nothing will be done by the army without a specific Cabinet decision and so I swear to you that everything was done in accordance with Cabinet decisions. We have not entered Beirut because the Cabinet decided that we do not want to conquer that city. And we have not conquered it. Today we did not conquer the airfield. We can conquer those two objects [last word in English]. Of course, we could with bloody sacrifices, but we have remained on the approach to the airfield, we control it, but we have not taken it over. The same thing applies to the town. Nothing just rolled. The Cabinet made specific decisions on everything.

[Question] Sir, you explained the Cabinet sessions and you said it did not confront faits accompli. You may be aware that certain segments of the public -- the porportion of which I cannot measure -- fear that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon was the one who in fact dragged the Cabinet into undertaking moves that transgressed the original plan designated for this operation.

[Answer] Ya'aqov, I will say the following not to you but to those who write the newspaper articles: This is all nonsense, this is absolutely not true. It cannot even be taken as a parable, as though it was the story of Job. It was just unfounded reportage by correspondents who talk out of the blue. I read all the newspapers every day, and I simply pay no attention to them. They do not know what to write. Only one day one newspaper purporting to be honest was really fair, but it has since already forgotten what honesty is.

What kind of dragging? This government is functioning and has held sessions sometimes twice a day. All the facts were reported to it, and there were debates on each and every detail. Each thing was decided upon and no one dragged it along. No one could have dragged it. So why should the defense minister, he being so well experienced with battles and a true patriot who is dedicated to the nation heart and soul, drag the Cabinet behind its back and the like? Nothing of the sort.

Really I would like to take this opportunity to call on the press to perhaps begin to write factual things now. Perhaps you should try to stop meddling in things. There are sources, so why should you conjure things up from your imagination. Please, feel free to contact us and we will provide you with information — naturally, only that kind of information one can divulge while the enemy is listening. There was no misleading, no dragging. Things were carried out in accordance with Cabinet resolutions.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what does Israel intend to do with the terrorist nests and terrorist headquarters that have remained in Beirut?

[Answer] At this moment I cannot, to my regret, answer your question. I would like to reply, because I am not fond of equivocations, but there is a problem in the field and in a few days you will learn about this; but I cannot answer the question now. Please excuse me. I must take care of our soldiers, our civilians, the entire establishment. It is good that I am now going to the United States, as you will not have the chance to ask me a second time.

[Question] But perhaps they will ask you the question there.

[Answer] By the time I return, perhaps you will already know the answer. You will be able to ask my deputy about such issues.

[Question] Another question that is, perhaps, related to this, Mr Begin -- and I do not know whether you will be able to answer it: Was one of the objectives of this campaign and our forces' nearness to Beirut, as you define this, to take PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] No. We would perhaps like for him to be no longer able to command his armies. How he boasted before we went into Lebanon: I am waiting for you, please, ahlan wa sahlan -- did I say it well in Arabic? -- I am now sure; let them come, we will teach them a lesson. Now we know he has asked for refuge in an embassy in Beirut.

[Question] The Soviet one?

[Answer] I cannot answer that question. We simply wanted for him to no longer be able to be that commander. Excuse me for the tzabari [vernacular for native-born Israelis] expression; 'Arafat is a great schwitzer [boaster, a bragger]. He has not yet proved anything; he only goes around the world, back and forth, living in luxury hotels. Here is a difference -- all the difference in the world: We also once fought in an underground, and not one of us left this country under a regime of 100,000 soldiers and 300,000 soldiers, not even for a day. Of course, there is no end to the differences. I am only explaining this for the sake of illustration. And he wanders around, back and forth. I saw Mrs Indira Ghandhi receiving him as though he were a king. What sort of a king? He is a man of horrors, a professional murderer, a murderer of women and children; after all, those are his orders, to hit such settlements. However, in our times there are such people. I once told an important head of state that 'Arafat, according to our information, had received $400 million from Saudi Arabia and he interrupted me and said: billions, billions, not 400 million. They had unlimited money. Another head of state told me that they waste the money on night clubs. Those are their fighters. Heaven help us. That is why they look like that. Therefore, we did not particularly want to capture him, but we did want to put an end to his command of the two Abu's: Abu 'Iyad and Abu Zyad. No, they are not genuine competitors in fighting, but they had weapons, enormous quantities. It is difficult to describe the stores. Where there are weapons, they are used to attack, of course.

[Question] I would like to move on to another aspect of the war, Mr Prime Minister. The destruction of towns in Lebanon, the suffering of the civilian population in Lebanon. Were these unavoidable during this campaign?

[Answer] Yes, people are trying to preach morality to us. I will tell you about the night I spent in the front command headquarters. There all our generals were sitting -- the supreme command, the generals -- and they argued about what to do with Sidon. We had not yet conquered it. There, according to our information, there were 700 -- excuse me -- 7,000 terrorists equipped with the best individual weapons and perhaps also with supportive weapons. So, they said, if we enter a built-up area, from every window, from every roof, people can shoot, we will have many losses. So they said: Fine, we must bomb them from the air as the allies did before they went into Normandy, as is well known, and thus avoid losses. Most of the commanders, one after the other, spoke. I saw them at work. I want to tell the nation of Israel what an army we have. Not just a humanitarian army, it is also democratic. We have no automatic orders. Everyone expresses his opinion. Of course, in the end, the commander makes the decision and it is implemented, but it is wonderful to see them at their work. The decisive majority said: Under no circumstances must we bomb the town from the air because it will cause great damage and many civilians will fall, so we took measures to try to make it surrender.

The Red Cross volunteered and even people from Beirut said they were willing to help and UNIFIL also said it was prepared to help. Let them wave a white flag and most of the civilian population will leave the town, stay on the beach and we will enter and then we will handle the terrorists and so on. That is how it was. Fifty thousand inhabitants of Sidon sat on the beach, and not one of them was hurt. Where have you ever seen an army that behaves like that if a town is in enemy hands? Of course there were also battles at towns. Can this be avoided in a war?

Now I will tell you a story. If someone tries to scratch out our eyes, then I will always remind him of what I heard with my own ears from Dr Sneh, may he rest in peace. You know, he was one of the most talented persons in Israel. After he went to where he went [Moshe Sneh, who fought in 1948 and moved to the Israeli Communist Party], he once told this story: From Mars a man dropped straight down to Dresden and he saw the town destroyed in 1945. Not a house remained standing. So he shouted: Those barbarians, what have they done to this beautiful, historic city of Dresden. A man from earth went up to him and said: Sir, you say the barbarains? Have you heard what happened was in Czechoslovakia? No. In Austria? No. In Poland? No. In Coventry? No. In Rotterdam? No. In Auschwitz, have you heard what happened there? No, not that, either. He told him. Then the man from Mars said: Now I understand what happened to Dresden.

Is the hint clear? What was in Sidon, in Tyre? What did they do to us, to our people? What did they do to our children? Why could they not go to school like children in London, Paris, Rome or Moscow? Why did they have to be in little shelters day and night? Why were people killed, innocent women and children? Why was a man who had been in Auschwitz killed? He came to Eretz Yisra'el to live, not to be killed. All that was before. Afterward we had to put an end to that, so we entered Sidon and Sidon was damaged, that is true.

Now we will, of course, help to rebuild it, we will help the population. Delegations from the Ministry of Health have already gone there. Today we established a committee, headed by Minister Meridor, to coordinate the humanitarian actions. But what could we have done differently? After all, that was really a cancer on our body. We were no longer able to breathe in Galilee. Today, in contrast, go to Qiryat Shemona and see how our children walk around. There is no fear, no katyusha. I once said the day would come when not one katyusha would fall on Qiryat Shemona. There were people who sneered a little at that announcement. The day has come when there is no katyusha, not in Nahariyya, not in Qiryat Shemona, not in Kefar Gil'adi, not in Metulla and not in Misgav 'Am -- nowhere in Galilee; there are none. And I tell you, nor will there be.

[Question] Mr Begin, do you have more or less precise data about the figures for the civilian casualties as a result of this campaign or figures for refugees?

[Answer] I cannot say we already have precise figures. I have heard an imaginary figure, about 600,000 homeless. I think that is nonsense. In the area in which we are operating there are not 600,000 inhabitants, so how can there be 600,000 homeless? Today I heard from the defense minister -- after all, he visited Beirut, so he passed along the entire line seeing villages and hamlets. All of them are complete, with houses, intact, not even one was damaged. So where are the 600,000. The same thing applies to the losses of life. In another few days we will know exactly. I am sure the figures are exaggerated.

[Question] Is there an estimate for the numbers of fatalities?

[Answer] No estimates should be given about fatalities. For example, I tried to tell you, in the Yom Kippur war I did not permit the publication of the number of fatalities until we knew the figure to the last one of them.

[Question] Our fatalities?

[Answer] Where fatalities are concerned, one must not say 'about' 800; every person is an entire world. One must say 800. If there are 800, we cannot say -- even with regard to foreigners or even enemies -- that there are about 1,000 fatalities. When we know that there are 1,000 then we will say that there are 1,000.

[Question] Will Israel's attempt to rehabilitate Lebanon be a purely Israeli attempt or, perhaps, will the United States propose an international effort?

[Answer] The United States has already approached us and we have agreed and I have appointed the director general of the Foreign Ministry and his deputy, Baron, to the the representatives of the Government of Israel. They will work together with two U.S. envoys, and we will do the work together. If helpers come from other countries, we will welcome them all. But the United States already wants to help. We are also already helping, particularly the Ministry of Health, which has established convoys. By the way, we are already treating a very large number of patients from Lebanon. Yesterday I visited our wounded in the Hadassah hospital in 'En Kerem, where I also found Lebanese patients. They are being treated with great devotion. That is natural. We do not have to boast of this. After all, we are the Jewish people, no? We have an open heart for everyone who has been hurt. Even if he is an enemy he must be treated.

[Question] Sir, on another subject: Does the Government of Israel intend to dictate to Lebanon the composition of its government or the character of the regime that will prevail there?

[Answer] No, that is not our business. That is the business of Lebanon and I understand there is now intensive consideration of that matter. Yesterday President Sarkis -- with whom I am prepared to sign an Israel-Lebanon peace treaty tomorrow on the basis of Lebanon's territorial integrity; if he wants negotiations, either in Jerusalem or in Beirut, I am prepared to go to Beirut to conduct them -- as I understand it, has now established a National Salvation Council; something along the lines of the institutions established during the time of the French revolution, salut publique, national salvation. Fine, we will see, and there all the elements belong and it is good that such a coalition should be established and all the elements should belong to it; but we are not interfering in that. That is Sarkis' decision, not ours.

[Question] Defense Minister Sharon nevertheless has met with the Christian leaders in Beirut, or near Beirut. What was the purpose of those meetings?

[Answer] So what? I have also met with the Christian leaders. They are very nice people and we have helped them. They faced the danger of extermination at least three times over the last 5 years. We saved their lives. Now they are happy, because the Syrian Army has almost crumbled in Lebanon. They are no longer exposed to any danger from the Syrian Army. The terror organization has really been broken into little fragments. They are no longer exposed to any danger from that side.

You should know that the hamlet of Ad-Damur was once a beautiful Christian hamlet, but the terrorist organizations conquered it and murdered all the Christian population other than those whom they managed to expel, and they took control of it. Now we are there and we are returning Ad-Damur to the Christians. Let them rebuild their homes. The defense minister was there, and he was received with applause. Another moment and they would have been calling him king of Lebanon, like they once called him king of Israel, in the Yom Kippur war. No, no, it is not like that. No, no. We direct the affairs of the State of Israel. Lebanon is not Eretz Yisra'el. We do not want even one inch [last word in English] of Lebanese territory. We only want the peaceful border between us and Lebanon to return. You know, Ya'aqov, that for 19 years that was the only peaceful border? There flocks used to cross the border. They used to send them back. Good neighbors, sending back flocks. Not one shot was fired. After that it became a bloody border, really, because of the evil actions of that terrorist organization, the Palestinian one. We want that pastoral character to return to the Lebanese-Israeli border.

[Question] Sir, what is the connection -- as far as is known -- between the Christian Phalangists and the IDF? Is there any connection?

[Answer] Our army has helped the Christians with equipment and weapons. That is no secret.

[Question] But today?

[Answer] The personal connection is continuing; from time to time there are meetings. But -- just a minute, I want to explain, so that there should be no misunderstanding -- we have never made a secret of it. The State of Isreal, through its army, has helped the Christians, you say Phalangists, but they are Christians who were helpless and faced the danger of extermination. The army helped them not to be exterminated by the terrorist organizations and the Syrians. Both of them attacked them, spilt their blood and killed thousands and thousands of thousands of them -- men, women and children. They committed horrors against them. We gave them weapons to fight with to defend themselves. That is one of the wonderful services the Jewish people gave to another people. By the way, it was not I who started this. Predecessors, Arabs, started it. We continued it, and even more so and we did it well.

[Question] Is there coordination today, however, on the battlefield, let us say, in the region of Beirut, between the IDF....

[Answer, interrupting] On the battlefield there was no coordination because we conducted all the battles.

[Question] I would like to move on to a broader aspect of this campaign. To what extent does the Peace for Galilee campaign perhaps bring peace with other Arab countries closer -- for example, with Jordan or Syria? I have heard that Syria is not so unhappy about this campaign.

[Answer] Others are also not so unhappy. I want to tell you what, in my opinion, the Peace for Galilee campaign did for us, first of all. First, it cured the nation of the trauma of the Yom Kippur war -- in my opinion, completely. In the Yom Kippur war, we won the war in the end, but we were hit hard at the beginning. First of all, we were surprised. We had faulty information. We read the map exactly as the enemy wanted us to read it -- that is, that they were preparing autumn maneuvers. But they were preparing a war and in the first days it was a catastrophe, a horror. Indeed 18- and 19-year olds fell on the battlefield by the hundreds. They really defended the nation with their own bodies. So there was a trauma. Why? People asked -- abroad, too -- can that little nation stand firm? Look, they have broken the lines from the north and from the south.

It is true the enemy was eventually beaten; but nevertheless there was a breakthrough. What will happen if there are another 10,000 tanks? The Arabs have a great deal of money and they used it. Saudi Arabia itself received $122 billion for its oil. Can you conceive of that sum? They have unlimited money, so they can buy more weapons.

To stand firm? That was the question. In Israel, too -- I am not denying it -- even among young people and especially abroad that doubt disappeared this week. Why? The nation and the world realized that in our times, numbers do not decide; numbers of tanks also do not decide, nor do the number of planes decide. If you have an army -- even a smaller one -- but trained, skilled, highly motivated, and if it knows that it is faced with a noble mission, of fighting for the safety of its citizens, its brothers, sons, parents, grandmothers, for the safety of its people, then the motivation is limitless and it is prepared for self-sacrifice with absolute devotion. And because it has a high technology developed by the Jewish brain, it overcomes.

We lost one Skyhawk and we downed 85 modern Soviet MiG's. We destroyed all the surface-to-air missiles -- 19 batteries -- and when we fought with the Egyptians at the time, during the war of attrition, you remember, we lost scores of planes as a result of those surface-to-air missiles. Today not even one of ours fell. The Skyhawk was downed because of other reasons, but during the attack on the missiles not even one of our planes went down. Why? We developed a technology. Perhaps we are the only ones who have such a thing. Hence we had the upper hand. We destroyed 300 tanks, Syrian and Soviet, among them the T-72. Nine such tanks were destroyed by our Merkava, while NATO claimed that the T-72, from one aspect, is unbeatable: It is impossible to hit it frontally. NATO now knows this is not so. It can be hit from every side and we destroyed nine T-72 tanks. I wish we could have taken one of those out, to examine what goes on in its belly, but up to now we have not succeeded, because of battlefield reasons, but it is a fact that our Merkava destroyed nine such tanks.

Well, the nation has been cured of that trauma. I am absolutely certain. With the aid of God we will stand against all our enemies and beat them. We hate wars; we want peace. If they attack, we will stand.

The second thing that was proved is very important: The peace treaty between us and Egypt stood firm. That was a very important experience. It is true the Egyptian press curses us. It is not the only one in which bad words are used against the State of Israel. I also know the European press uses words that are not so elegant. So what? So they write. But the peace treaty itself stood up to the test. They did not go to war, they did not concentrate an army. Everything is as was written in the peace treaty; it exists. These are the two most important achievements from the viewpoint of the lesson of the Peace for Galilee campaign.

As for moving toward further peace, from this studio I extend a hand to King Husayn: Come to Jerusalem. I am also prepared to go to Amman. Come and let us talk peace. Why should we have war? I also call to President al-Asad: Do you want to come to Jerusalem? It is a beautiful, gorgeous town. Let us talk peace. Do you want to invite me to Damascus? It is a little dangerous. Never mind, I will go; why pay any attention to dangers. Let us talk peace. Why are you keeping the Jews there, in your place, President al-Asad? Altogether 4,000 Jews. Let them go. We will receive them in our warm home, with love. Why are you holding them hostage? Therefore, I am appealing to all of them, I want peace with all the Arab countries around. Maybe their rulers really have learned a lesson and perhaps this development will bring peace closer to them, too.

[Question] Sir, I see our time has run out. Thank you for having come to the studio and I wish you a successful trip.

MORE DETAILS OF CABINET SESSION, BURG'S POSITION

TA151838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1713 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Before the prime minister departed on his trip to the United States the Cabinet met for another session this week, in which the situation in Lebanon was reviewed and decisions were made. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

[Schiffer -- live] A first conclusion from the Peace for Galilee campaign at the Cabinet session: The prime minister and the defense minister today emphasized that the entire Cabinet kept track of the military moves in Lebanon and decided upon every move. On Mr Begin's departure for the United States, his deputy, Simha Ehrlich, received [word indistinct]. How will they work together, people asked, meaning Ari'el Sharon and Simha Ehrlich. The deputy prime minister has no doubts: It will be fine, he says.

[Begin Ehrlich recording] When I get to a telephone, the first one I will call is the defense minister. I already have urgent affairs to discuss with him. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Minister Sharon left the Cabinet session for the north of Israel to continue to direct the moves toward firming the lines along which the IDF is deployed. At the Cabinet session decisions were crystallized about the ways to deal with the remaining problems. Before the beginning of the political negotiations, the prime minister emphasized the strategic importance of the taking of the Damascus-Beirut highway. Israel will use this area as a political bargaining card in the negotiations to be opened. As for the conclusions: Have the ministers changed their positions regarding the military action in Lebanon? Yosef Burg did not support the decision to go out on the Peace for Galilee campaign on Saturday evening 2 weeks ago [as heard].

[Begin recording] [Burg] The person who leaked this was not precise. Apart from the fact that he caused damage to the country as a whole, he was not precise. I was not against the campaign, but I did propose an early stage with a decision to be made after that.

[Schiffer] And how do you view the matter now?

[Burg] As long as it is possible to achieve something through the aid [last word in English] of the diplomat, I prefer it to the sword of the soldier. Once they began, nevertheless, because of the events that made it imperative to do it, there is no more supreme objective than victory. [end recording]

[Schiffer] However, during the days of fighting, the views that Minister Burg presented were aggressive and hawkish and more than once they surprised his colleagues. At the Cabinet session a proposal was raised to collect funds from the world's Jews, a proposal that was accepted as a sort of contribution toward peace for the Galilee. Education Minister Zvulun Hammer had firm views against that idea. One should not be content with buying shares in the Israel stock exchange and thus to be partners in our fate, he said. It is not good that we initiate and stress the possibility of buying a conscience through money. The Cabinet and the Jewish Agency must initiate a profound and serious dialogue with the Jews of the world and clarify why with the price of life for building the State of Israel, only some of the nation that is living here gives and not the entire Jewish people is bearing the burden. The education minister also emphasized that there are moments when money does not solve everything. On another matter, the Cabinet decided to appoint Minister Ya'aqov Meridor as coordinator of activities for the rehabilitation of Lebanon.

EYTAN BRIEFS KNESSET COMMITTEE ON LEBANON EVENTS

TA151828 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1745 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee today toured the eastern fighting section of southern Lebanon. At a meeting they held with the chief of staff after the tour, Lieutenant General Eytan reported that Yasir 'Arafat is indeed in the Soviet Union's Embassy in Beirut after his request to receive refuge in the French Embassy was turned down. Our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen brings us further details:

[Hakohen -- live] The chief of staff claimed to the committee members that the data published by various sources about the numbers of casualties and refugees among the civilian population in southern Lebanon were exaggerated and baseless although he did not report numerical data. In all the Lebanese coastal towns under IDF control, at the outbreak of fighting there were 300,000 inhabitants, Lieutenant General Eytan said. This being so, I do not understand how it is possible to claim there are 600,000 homeless refugees in the area, as the Palestinian Red Crescent claimed.

The IDF spokesman, Brig Gen Ya'aqov Even, told the committee members that yesterday he had toured the length of the Tyre and Sidon coasts and not found one single Lebanese civilian there of those who had left the towns according to the IDF warning before the IDF began to purge the area of the terrorist nests.

The chief of staff told the committee members that it was not true that Tyre and Sidon had been destroyed, although it was clear that houses had been destroyed in them during the fighting. The terrorists, so he disclosed, had hidden in the cellars of many houses in Tyre and Sidon huge stores of weapons and explosive materials. In one cellar alone in Sidon explosive material was found that required 12 semitrailer trucks to evacuate it, but the local inhabitants who were interrogated on the matter claimed they knew nothing about their existence.

In order to illustrate the extent of the terrorists' infrastructure in southern Lebanon, the chief of staff said that in the territory in our forces' control the terrorists had 500 tanks. Of these, he himself had counted about 100 near the hamlet of Shtawrah. During the tour made by the Knesset members, they visited the Beaufort hilltop, Lake Al-Qir'awn and the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon. There they reached the most northerly point the IDF had reached and looked from there over the Syrian deployment. Knesset members told that they had seen in the area under the Syrians' control movement of civilians alongside digging-in by the Syrian forces. In the same area the Knesset members saw Soviet T-72 tanks that had been hit by the IDF, with the Syrians keeping watch over them from afar in order to prevent them from being dragged away by the IDF.

The Knesset members also met with the commanders of the forces in the field and soldiers in the area who impressed them as having a high morale. One of the commanders of the force that had broken through northward told the committee members that the Syrians had fought bravely. The committee members were also told that the Merkava tank had proved itself in the campaign in southern Lebanon and that there had not been one person killed among the Merkava crews.

KNESSET ALIGNMENT FACTION DEBATES LEBANON ISSUE

TA160736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0526 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Several Knesset members of the Alignment faction, including Rabbi Menahem Hakohen, last night leveled harsh criticism at the operation in Lebanon. Others expressed support for the operation and it political consequences during an Alignment faction debate about the Peace for Galilee Operation. The debate occurred last night. Our correspondent Arye Golan sums up the remarks made so far.

[Golan -- live or recorded] The debate was opened by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. After drawing the Alignment's plan in anticipation of the political negotiations on Lebanon, he suggested that the examination and the probe of the various problems -- as he phrased it -- should be deferred. Peres said the day will come to examine how the government made its deicisons, and the gap that opened between the declared objective of the Peace for Galilee campaign and the actions in the field. We will draw the balance sheet of the past after the days of mourning, Peres added, after the IDF men return home.

However, not everybody complied with this appeal of the Labor Party chairman, and the sharpest of all was Rabbi Menahem Hakohen. He said the military subject will have to be examined by an investigation committee some day. I am not sure, he said, that every man that died should have died. Why does the Alignment keep quiet when the campaign is escalating? The he added: The difference between the labor movement and the revisionists, in his opinion, lies in their attitude toward human life, and their attitude toward civilians, to women and children. We have had enough, he said, of the righteousness of Begin and Burg, who suggest we collect clothes for the Lebanese civilians whose homes were destroyed.

Nava Arad continued in the same vein: Can we clear our conscience with a few humanitarian actions? she asked. Adi'el Amorey said: Perhaps the wars would have stopped if there had been consensus. Such wars create a desire for revenge, warns Shevah Weiss.

On the other hand, three Alignment members stood out in support of the campaign, among them Dr Mikha'el Bar Zohar, who suggested we demand that the PLO be ousted from Lebanon. Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino stated: There is no more humanitarian army than the IDF. This is the first time for national unity and consensus. Dov Ben Me'ir: The Peace for Galilee campaign has restored to Israel the freedom of political maneuver which it had lost in the Yom Kippur war. Now it has been demonstrated that the IDF can stand against any army without U.S. support. Dani Rosolic warned: If an IDF puppet government is set up in Beirut, a Syrian-support government will be set up in Tripoli.

That was, in conclusion, the range of views expressed yesterday at the Alignment meeting. Late at night the debate was interrupted. Many are still waiting to take the floor. The debabe will be resumed on Thursday.

WALID JUNBLATT SPEAKS ABOUT LEBANESE COUNCIL

TA152101 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis is continuing with his attempts to convene a National Salvation Council that will unite the representatives of all the parties and sects in Lebanon. One of the main obstacles on his path is the refusal of one of the leftist leaders, the Druze Shaykh Walid Junblatt, to participate in that council. Junblatt claims that in the proposed composition of the National Salvation Council there is too much representation for the Christian sects. Our correspondent Ehud Ya'are managed to reach the residence of the leftist leader today and here is the exclusive interview he received from Walid Junblatt:

[Begin videotape -- questions and answers in English]

[Junblatt] The main task of President Sarkis, if he is willing, of course, to save Lebanon, the main task is to get rid of the Israeli occupation. Later on we can fix our own internal problems like we want, but we cannot fix a committee of national salvation with your guns and tanks somewhere in my country and around the presidential palace.

[Question] Do you have any political plan now on how to approach the Lebanese problem now, after the Israeli invasion up to Beirut? How we can solve the problem in a manner which will be both satisfying to Israel and satisfying to Lebanese nationalists?

[Answer] As far as it concerns me, I am organizing, in a way, a kind of passive resistance to the Israeli occupation, because it is a position of principle and I have sent messages to my ministers, representing me in the actual government, to resign and later on we will see what will be the other developments.

[Question] What do you see can happen in Lebanon, let's say, let us assume the Israelis are withdrawing? What's happening next in Lebanon? I mean, the PLO is back, the Syrians are back and there is nowhere that is independent.

[Answer] It is our problem, it is our problem, it's not the problem of Israel. It's not at all your problem, it's our problem, how to deal later on with our own internal politics. [end videotape]

IDF BREAKS INTO AYN AL-HULWAH CAMP 15 JUNE

TA151915 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports that tonight our forces broke into the refugee camp of Ayn al-Hulwah near Sidon where the terrorists had fortified themselves and held hostages. During the purging of the camp IDF troops killed 40 to 50 terrorists, and freed some of the hostages who were left alive after the terrorists had murdered most of them. Our correspondent Avi (Got) reports the battle for the refugee camp of Ayn al-Hulwah went on for a few days in an attempt to prevent, as far as possible, casualties among the civilian population. The terrorists shot at the children of refugees who were trying to escape to the IDF troops. During the siege there were five attempts to negotiate with the terrorists through delegations of local religious figures and notables, but they all failed.

IDF DECLARES CURFEW IN AN-NABATIYAH 15 JUNE

TA151416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The IDF declared a total curfew in An-Nabatiyah and is conducting a census there. The town inhabitants have been gathered at the local school and in the mosque square. The notables have gathered at the mayor's house. The troops are checking whether inhabitants have Lebanese identity cards and are searching houses for terrorists. The stores in the central market are open and the troops are searching them for arms and explosives.

USSR AIRLIFTING MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO DAMASCUS

TA151813 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has in the past 5 days been airlifting military equipment to Syria on direct flights from Moscow to Damascus. Our correspondent Mikha'el Gurdus reports that between three to five Soviet Ilyushin-76 transport planes are landing in Damascus daily. The planes fly to Syria through Turkish and Cypriot airspace. Our correspondent adds Libyan transport planes have also landed in the past few days in Damascus apparently carrying equipment for the terrorists. Our correspondent adds that for now there is no Soviet airlift on a scale such as in the past in the Middle East at times of crisis.

SOVIET UNION, U.S. REINFORCE AREA NAVAL FORCES

TA151549 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1507 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The reinforcement of Soviet naval forces in our area since the fighting broke out in Lebanon is limited. Two warships and one submarine have been added to the force that is permanently stationed in the area. It is being pointed out that the United States has also reinforced its naval forces. Our correspondent has learned that France and Italy have almost sent warships to Lebanon in order to permit the evacuation of their citizens from there. Here is our correspondent Sha'ul Stav with a report:

[Stav -- live] The reinforcement of the Soviet Union's naval presence in our area since the beginning of the fighting in Lebanon is no different from similar Soviet reactions during previous crises. The Soviets, like the United States, have a more or less permanent presence in the Mediterranean. Since the fighting broke out in Lebanon the Soviet Union's naval presence has indeed been reinforced, but it is not a question of a large reinforcement. A Soviet submarine equipped with nuclear weapons is on its way to our area from the west. Two other warships left their anchorage in the Black Sea for the Mediterranean a few days ago -- patrol ships, armed with sea-to-sea missiles and sea-to-air missiles, of the Kynda and Kotlin class. The two ships and the submarine represent the reinforcement of the Soviet forces. These vessels are joining other forces that have been in the area. The entire force is concentrated south of Cyprus.

Let us recall that last Sunday, 10 days ago, a force of the U.S. 6th fleet led by the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy had been scheduled to arrive for a visit to Israel. Because of the events the visit was cancelled and the U.S. force is also deployed south of Cyprus. The reinforced U.S. presence in our area can provide another explanation for the reinforcement of the Soviet forces. Soviet ships keep an almost permanent watch over U.S. ships and, of course, the opposite is also true. The reinforcement of the Soviet force is being interpreted here as a demonstration of support for Syria. In addition to this, the reinforcement, as I mentioned, is also being explained as surveillance of the Americans. The Soviet reaction, let us emphasize again, is no different in its scope from similar reactions in other crisis situations.

Let us recall here, for the sake of illustration, the missile crisis that occurred more than a year ago. Then the Syrians advanced SAM-6 batteries into Lebanese territory. Then, too, the United States and the Soviet Union reacted to the tension by sending a naval force of a similar size to that now in the area. In conclusion, the Soviet force is at quite an appreciable distance from the events in Lebanon. There are no signs indicating any intention to intervene -- all the more so as the Soviet ships do not have any accompanying aerial support. It appears there is no question of a landing force, as terrorist sources published from Lebanon. A marginal matter: During the fighting there was movement of war vessels toward Beirut. This pertains to ships from France and Italy that had been sent to Lebanon to rescue their citizens. Yesterday, the ships reached the Lebanese coast accompanied by civilian ships. Within a short time the ships left Lebanon, with civilians on board.

MAIMON 'IN CHARGE' OF CIVILIANS NORTH OF LITANI

TA160959 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by DAVAR military correspondent Mordekhay Barqay]

[Text] Brig Gen David Maimon has been put in charge of the civilian population in the areas occupied by the IDF north of the Litani River.

It is not clear what precise form will be given to the administration of civilians and what the legal standing of the appointment will be. It is to be assumed that this form will be different from the other forms of military government currently or formerly practiced in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and that it will be adjusted to urgent requirements in Lebanon: repair of electricity and water networks, regular food supplies, and repair of buildings for people left homeless.

Brigadier General Maimon was the military governor of the Gaza Strip and northern Sinai. He acquired vast experience in dealing with the civilian population in those areas and is considered one of the most successful military figures in this respect.

BEN-ELISAR RESPONDS TO CHARGES OF 'WANTON' KILLING

TA151855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today toured southern Lebanon to assess the situation there. Reporter David Eppel asked the chairman of the committee, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, what his response was to charges made abroad of wanton destruction and killing by Israeli forces.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Elisar] I can only tell you that we have followed all the instructions given by the high command and by the minister of defense to the effect that human lives and property should be safe as far as possible and everything should be done to assure human life. I don't know whether there is one army in the world which, on the eve of a war, and a difficult war, would pay so much attention to these angles. Maybe we are the only army in the world doing so much in this respect and I am glad and proud of it. Of course, a war is a war and there are always casualties, there is always damage, but unfortunately, this war was imposed upon us by people who do not respect human lives and these are the PLO people.

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar, it has been said there are 600,000 refugees in Lebanon as a result of the war. Does Israel have any plan to help these people?

[Answer] We shall help, of course, the refugees who had to flee from their houses, though I am absolutely sure that there cannot be 600,000 refugees in a territory where altogether only 500,000 people were living. [end recording]

SOME IDF TROOPS IN LEBANON BEING SENT ON LEAVE

TA151719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] IDF units in southern Lebanon began today sending troops on short leave of up to 48 hours. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports travel arrangements have been organized in all sectors, and in special cases soldiers go on leave using a plane from an Ansar area airfield.

AZ-ZAHRANI REFINERIES OUT OF ACTION FOR 6 MONTHS

TA151718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The oil refineries in Az-Zahrani, north of Sidon, will return to normal operation in another 6 months. This emerges from a survey by representatives of companies operating the refineries. The repair work will be done by companies who own the tankers. The refineries in Az-Zahrani were damaged during the fighting that occurred in the area and our correspondent Me'ir Einstein points out that under normal conditions they supply 50 percent of Lebanon's fuel consumption.

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION HEAD SUMMONS COUNCILS

TA151136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria, Menahem Milson, summoned members of some of the municipal councils in Judaea and Samaria to his office. Most of these councils do not recognize the civilian administrtion and boycott it. The Nabulus Municipal Council has announced in writing that it will refuse to attend the meeting. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari remarks that in the past the administration has reacted to a refusal to meet Milson by dismissing the municipal council.

Nabulus, Dura Councils Dismissed

TA161028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria has disbanded [pizrah] the municipal councils of Nabulus and Dura. An ad hoc committee [va'ada qru'ai] headed by 'Abd al-Fath Dudin, the brother of village league chairman Mustafa Dudin, has been established in Dura, near Hebron. The Municipal Council of Nabulus is run by an Israeli officer. Our correspondent notes that after the PLO's defeat in Lebanon the civilian administration will attempt to appoint moderates to public posts in Judaea and Samaria on the assumption that they would be less prone to PLO threats.

SHAMIR, FRANCE'S CHEYSSON DISCUSS LEBANON EVENTS

TA151130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Report from Paris by Michel Zlotowsky -- recorded]

[Text] The presidential palace in Paris confirmed only this morning that President Francois Mitterrand will receive Yitzhaq Shamir this afternoon. This morning reporters asked the reason for all the secrecy around this meeting. It is not up to us, Yitzhaq Shamir replied.

The Israeli foreign minister met with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, this morning. The conversation was held in a polite, correct atmosphere. Israeli sources called it frank. The same source added that Cheysson also went to to discuss friendly, private matters.

There were also differences. As is well known, the basic French position in regard to the resolution of the Palestinian problem is totally different from the Israeli position. Yitzhaq Shamir said he does not accept the description the French external relations minister used for Israel's policy, namely, a suicidal policy. On the contrary, Shamir said, if we had agreed to the establishment of a Palestinian state, as some have suggested, this Palestinian state would have turned Israel into a second Lebanon.

The Israeli foreign minister devoted a long time to describing to his counterpart the Israeli motivation for the operation. He repeatedly emphasized that Israel has no territorial aspirations regarding Lebanon. A political solution must now be sought, Shamir said. We are interested in having an independent Lebanon the minister added.

After the meeting Claude Cheysson left for Saudi Arabia. At 1730 the Israeli minister will meet with Francois Mitterrand. Shamir will depart the Elysee through a gate where a few hundred meters away, opposite the Israeli Embassy, some leftist Jewish organizations will demonstrate against the Israeli operation in Lebanon.

Shamir Interviewed

TA151732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1706 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed on 15 Jun in Paris by correspondent Michel Zlotowsky -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, on your arrival in Paris you said your objective was to explain and to persuade. Have you persuaded Francois Mitterrand and Claude Cheysson?

[Answer] I have been trying to persuade; I explained. They will draw their conclusions. I only -- I have the feeling my work was not in vain.

[Question] How was the atmosphere of the meeting with the French president?

[Answer] Good.

[Question] What did he say?

[Answer] It is not the custom to elaborate; we discussed all the issues. There were things with which he agreed, there were things on which we did not agree among ourselves -- as usual -- and we agreed that we would continue with the dialogue.

[Question] Could you go into a little more detail about what issues....

[Answer] I could not, I could not.

Meets Defferre

TA160620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0523 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night conferred in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand and Interior Minister Gaston Defferre. The talks were friendly. Michel Zlotowsky reports from Paris:

[Begin Zlotowsky recording] The 50-minute meeting between Yitzhaq Shamir and the French president was held in a good atmosphere. They particularly discussed the Palestinian problem, the PLO and what is happening in Lebanon. Of course, differences of opinion emerged between the French and Israeli positions on these issues. However, the discussion was to the point -- an authoritative Israeli source noted. Shamir emerged from the meeting with a good feeling, believing the dialogue will go on. A decision was made to that effect, and the dialogue will continue at a senior level. All sorts of elements, French and non-French, tried to prevent the French president from meeting with Shamir. The very fact that the meeting was held constitutes a gesture on the part of France as well as recognition of the importance of Shamir's visit and the continuing dialogue with Israel.

Prior to the meeting with the French president, Shamir held a friendly meeting with French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre which lasted through lunch. Defferre did not denounce the Peace for Galilee Operation and did not inquire about the motives. The French interior minister expressed interest in the IDF's findings regarding terrorism, the scope of the PLO's infrastructure and the participation of European terrorists. Defferre posed very specific questions and Shamir answered them as best he could. The entire talks revolved around the issue of terrorism and, in this context, they referred to the Lebanese problem.

In the evening, Shamir had dinner with Senate Speaker Alain Poher. In a speech, Shamir noted: We expect Europe to encourage and strengthen our way which is full of risks and expectations. We expect them not to merely have good intentions about making proposals and not to speak about proposing solutions that foil negotiations necessary for finding a peaceful solution.

CAPTURED 'TERRORISTS' IN LEBANON POSE LEGAL PROBLEMS

TA160709 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by Yisra'el 'Amrani]

[Excerpt] An estimated 6,000 PLO suspects, captured in Lebanon during the campaign, present an immense legal problem for Israel, legal experts in Jerusalem said yesterday.

Justice Minister Moshe Nisim has appointed Judge Tzvi Terlo, deputy chairman of the National Labour Court and Judge Hayim Pizam of the Haifa District Court to head two special tribunals to deal with the question.

Among the problems to be sorted out by the tribunals is the question of the foreign nationals among the prisoners, including citizens of non-Arab countries. Many prisoners are under age and all of them, if brought to trial, are entitled to state-provided legal counsel.

The main problem concerns the status of the prisoners. Israel is a signatory of the 1947 Geneva convention, which defines a prisoner-of-war as someone serving in the army of a recognized state. A POW enjoys privileges, such as visits from the International Red Cross and may not be put on trial.

Israel does not recognize the PLO and has, in the past, prosecuted anyone suspected of belonging to it as being members of a "hostile organization."

Just over 3,000 convicted terrorists are currently in Israeli prisons, almost all of them tried within the last 15 years. The entire prison population of Israel is about 6,500, already in very cramped conditions.

To complicate matters, the PLO is believed to hold about 10 Israeli soldiers as captives. The PLO announced last week, following the capture of an Israeli pilot, that it would treat all Israeli soldiers it holds as POW's.

Following the Litani operation in 1978, Israel released 76 convicted terrorists in exchange for one Israeli soldier, captured by the PLO. The soldier, Avraham 'Amram, was given POW status by the PLO, and was allowed visits by the International Red Cross.

Legally speaking, the 6,000 new prisoners are considered "administrative detainees," by the Justice Ministry. The 1948 emergency ordinances, allowe the chief-of-staff to renew their detention every three months. But they will have to stand trial immediately.

WAR IN LEBANON ESTIMATED AT 1 BILLION DOLLARS

TA160704 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] The economic cost of the war in Lebanon is expected to total $1 billion, Trade and Industry Minister Gid'on Pat told the Jerusalem POST yesterday. This figure includes direct expenditure, the resupply of inventories, compensation for factories which suffered as a result of the war and the repair of damage.

At thepresent rate of exchange, this means that the war will cost some 23 billion Israeli shekels. The government expects to collect some 15 billion shekels through the increased taxes which were announced on Sunday.

Pat said the difference between the cost of the war and the sum collected by the increased taxes would have to be found elsewhere, possibly through budget cuts. At the same time, the minister said he opposed any increase in income taxes.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Knesset Economic Committee, Gad Ya'aqobi, has proposed a motion calling on the government to declare an economic state of emergency.

He told the Jerusalem POST that he would seek a reduction in government spending, the preparation of a new budget for the current fiscal year, and for a three-sided economic agreement between the government, the Histadrut and the private sector.

DAVAR: LEBANON WAR REVEALS SOVIET ACHILLES' HEEL

TA131027 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jun 82 p 7

[Commentary by Hagay Eshed: "The Israeli Deterrent Power Has Been Renewed"]

[Text] The war in Lebanon has already produced a strategic result that is more important than all the maximum and minimum objectives that could have been set for this war before it began. This result is the renewal of the deterrent power that Israel lost in the Yom Kippur war and had not renewed from then until now.

Israel overcame first-line Soviet weapons -- missiles, planes, tanks and all other weapons. The development of new fighting weapons and their introduction into operational service will take at least 10 years. It is reasonable to assume the Soviets will now want a period of time in this race between the new and sophisticated weapons and the more sophisticated counterweapons developed and used by Israel. The high rate of losses of the Soviet Union's most modern aircraft cannot be blamed only on Syria's inefficient use of them.

We remember the Egyptian joy at the distress of the Soviet pilots when IDF planes downed five MiG's being piloted by Soviets over the Suez Canal at the end of the war of attrition in July 1970. Before that, the Soviets had claimed that it was the Egyptian pilots' lack of skill that was the cause of the high number of MiG's downed by Israeli pilots. But it was made clear that Soviet pilots did not get any better results. The situation is now graver from the viewpoint of the Syrians and the Soviets. When the most modern MiG's fall like flies, when batteries of antiaircraft missiles are all destroyed without even one Israeli plane being downed, when the Israeli Air Force gains unlimited control of the air as a result of this, when the modern and violent T-72 Soviet tank is introduced into the campaign and nine tanks are hit -- the Soviets have no alternative but to stop and reexamine the balance of forces between them and the NATO armies in conventional weapons.

The Lebanese war has exposed a most dangerous Achilles' heel in the Soviet weapons arsenal. This luxury of ceaseless support for Arab armies against Israel will not cause an appreciable increase in the Soviet military expenses and a delay in their equipping programs. Both IDF land and naval forces were used in a way that can renew the deterrent power against a Syrian attack on Israel. After all, it was only yesterday or the day before that that we watched on television the advanced training of the violent Syrian Army. We feared the Syrian Army and the PLO would come down upon us, with Soviet backing, and pulverize us. There has been no pulverization. The teeth have been pulled out -- not all of them and not forever.

But there can be no doubt of the fact that the Syrians, with Soviet advice, will now wait and reexamine their power and their chances and all their previous plans before they decide to go on the offensive against Israel. This is one of the definitions of deterrent power. And this is a change from the previous situation that was created before 'Ezer Weizman's well-known saying from before the Yom Kippur war and after it: "The missile bends the wing of the plane." In the Lebanese war the plane smashed the missile and regained control over the skies of the campaign and as a natural consequence also of the battlefield itself.

Now Israel can widen the separation between Syria and the PLO, even between the Soviet Union and the PLO, too. Now there is a better chance than in the past (but no more than a chance) that both the Syrians and the Soviets will understand that the PLO is a burden, not an asset. It must be gotten rid of. This chance will increase if Israel emphasizes even more that it regards Syria as a partner in any settlement that will guarantee in fact that the soil of sovereign Lebanon will not serve as a springboard and a base of action against Israel -- neither for a regular army, nor for the terror and terrorist organizations.

Let the PLO find itself other places for hiding and sorties and propaganda, if at all. Let them go to Al-Qadhihafi in Libya, or to South Yemen. From Israel's viewpoint, the Soviet Union could also be a partner and a guarantor on the superpower level for Lebanon's demilitarization and independence. But this is a matter to be decided by the United States and the Soviet Union. Israel's position is firm. It is shared by both the coalition and the majority of the opposition. The PLO is not a partner to any negotiations or any agreement with Israel. And this should and can be the practical objective of a continuation of the shelling and bombing of the PLO in any place in Beirut where there are bases, command headquarters and even offices of the PLO, both military and political.

Israel should emphasize the truth that, as long as military and political PLO remains on the soil of Lebanon, and particularly in Beirut, no genuine cease-fire will be established in Lebanon and on the Israeli border. Lebanon's sovereignty and independence will not be established.

[There should be] genuinely free elections to the Lebanese presidency. These elections are scheduled to be held in September. That date should be the target date for the creation of the multinational force and its stationing first of all in Beirut, in order for it to guarantee freedom of voting and the full demilitarization of the capital of Lebanon from all foreign forces and bearers of weapons. Israel should evacuate its positions near Beirut only after the multinational force guarantees the evacuation of the PLO, both the political and military wings, from Beirut. Until then the shelling and bombing of each and every one of the PLO concentrations in Beirut [should be continued].

After such a multinational force or one of another sort is established with superpower guarantees, after the new president of Lebanon acceptable to all the sects and factions is elected, after a new government is founded, it will gradually be able to expand the application of its sovereignty and the multinational force will gradually be able to expand its fields of action southward to the border of Israel and Haddad's enclave, which will be expanded by then. All of these are possibilities for the future. Their testing period is until the presidential elections in September and a short time after that.

This is not a long period of time. It is worthwhile for all impatient Israelis to wait until then before they draw their own conclusions about the results of the Lebanon war and how much the PLO has been hit. It is hard to understand why Israelis who are actually on a high level, particularly in the top ranks of the Alignment, are rushing to confirm the size of the blow the PLO has absorbed and thus to rehabilitate its prestige and international status.

All those people will be told that, at this stage, there is no question of a resolution of the Palestinian problem (and have we already solved the Jewish problem?). At this stage it is a question of a renewal of the Israeli deterrent power as concerns Syria (and the Soviet Union) and the enormous weakening of the PLO and of its ability to attack Israel, and an attempt to help to guarantee the integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon by the superpowers or, alternatively, to partition it into defined zones of influence and control so that Lebanon should not serve as a base of action for a regular or irregular army against Israel.

The Lebanese war, which has not yet ended, has made a very great contribution to all these national efforts. It made this contribution by a wise and combined use of both military and political measures. This is how it should also be in the future and there is no point in trying to distinguish between one and the other, as several of the Alignment and Likud leaders are mistakenly trying to do.

MAY COST OF LIVING INDEX UP 6.2 PERCENT

TA151506 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1456 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The cost of living increased in May by 6.2 percent. During the first 5 months of the year the cost of living increase totaled 41.4 percent. In May last year the cost of living increase was 3.3 percent. The Central Bureau of Statistics spokesman told our correspondent Zvi Zekharya the increase reflects price increases for all categories of consumer goods, especially increases in food prices.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER, DELEGATION CANCEL VISITS

TA160842 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Tzvi Timor]

[Text] The Egyptian minister of supply has canceled his planned visit to Israel. Also canceled was a visit by a delegation in charge of bilateral commercial coordination. The cancellation of the visits points to tension in bilateral relations as a result of the Israeli invasion to Lebanon.

FIRST EGYPTIAN AIRCRAFT LANDS AT ELAT AIRPORT

TA151324 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] An Egyptian civilian aircraft landed today for the first time at Elat airport. The aircraft flew from Cairo to Sharm ash-Shaykh and from there went on to Elat. The 28 passengers disembarking in Elat were ceremoniously received.

PAT, GUATEMALA'S DUCHEZ SIGN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

TA151851 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1818 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 15 Jun -- An agreement on trade and economic cooperation was signed between Israel and Guatemala on 15 June in the afternoon at the office of the Industry and Commerce Minister in Jerusalem. The agreement was signed by Minister of Industry and Commerce Gid'on Pat and Guatemalan Minister of Economy Julio Matheu Duchez. The two ministers congratulated each other and expressed the hope that in the wake of the present agreement, bilaterial economic and commercial relations will be strengthened.

Guatemalan Economy Minister Julio Matheu Duchez came to Israel to sign the commercial agreement despite the situation prevailing in Israel in view of the war in Lebanon. In accordance with the agreement the two countries will grant each other "most-favored nation" status concerning customs duties, taxes and dues concerning bilateral imports and exports and will encourage economic cooperation in various areas such as industry, agriculture, development and tourism. Similarly, equitable conditions will be ensured for transports carried out by the Israeli and Guatemalan commercial fleets to each other's ports or to interim ports.

Industry and Commerce Minister Pat pointed out that under the agreement a joint commission of Israeli and Guatemalan representatives will be established which will meet from time to time to monitor the implementation of the agreement.

FRONTLINE LEADERS AGREE TO NAMIBIA PROPOSALS

CA151046 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, returned to Harare last night from Tanzania, where he attended the summit meeting of frontline heads of state and governments. The meeting was called to consider fresh Western proposals for a formula that would bring independence to Namibia before the end of this year.

The Tanzanian foreign minister, Comrade Salim A. Salim, told newsmen after the meeting that the leaders had unanimously agreed to the latest proposals put forward by the contact group on the future of the territory. The new plan includes a proposal to temporarily bypass disagreements over the procedures for electing a constituent assembly in Namibia.

A SWAPO official said his organization wants the question of the electoral process to be negotiated and agreed upon before the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435. The official said negotiations are continuing on the composition of a United Nations supervisory force. He said the peacekeeping force must be composed of troops drawn from all continents.

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE SUPPORTS SWAPO

AB151553 Luanda ANGOP in French 1445 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 15 Jun (ANGOP) -- The OAU Liberation Committee has endorsed the stand of the frontline states in support of SWAPO's initiative for an international conference on the problem of Namibia.

In a statement issued at the end of a session held in Arusha (northern Tanzania), the committee noted its support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership against the South African occupying forces.

The committee condemned the stand taken by certain Western countries that support the racist South African regime in all areas, and especially Washington's action in the so-called contact group, characterized by the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa.

ALGERIA

ITALIAN MINISTER ARRIVES TO NEGOTIATE GAS DEAL

AU121930 Rome ANSA in English 1917 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, 12 Jun (ANSA) -- Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria arrived in Algiers today for talks aimed at unblocking negotiations to supply gas to Italy.

The minister was met at the airport by Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi.

Negotiations have been stalled for some time over the price of the gas which was to reach Italy via the trans-Mediterranean pipeline.

"The Italian Government is convinced that a political thrust is necessary to get Algerian gas talks going again," Capria said upon his arrival here. He added that his visit was also at a more general study of prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES 'INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM'

LD152216 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2035 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi speech at the opening session of the general conference of the international platform for resisting imperialism, racism, reaction and fascism held at Al-Amal al-Akhdar Hall in Tripoli 15 June -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Gentlemen, members of the general conference of the international platform: I repeat what I told the preparatory committee, that Libya will be an international platform for resisting imperialism, racism, reaction and fascism, and this is the greatest honor of the Libyans and a medal of courage, a great honor and pride on the chest of every one of them. I hope they are worthy of this; but at the same time it is a serious responsibility and a heavy burden on all our shoulders.

Gentlemen, it appears that success has crowned all the measures in transforming into action the resolution of the international solidarity conference with the Libyan people in August 1981, from the work of the preparatory committee to the success in convening this general conference. This shows the seriousness in the building of the framework necessary for the unification of the forces of struggle against imperialism, racism, reaction and fascism.

Gentlemen, members of the general conference of the international platform: We have now reached the stage at which, with our strong w.l, we could draw up strategic plans for all our forces to confront imperialism, racism, reaction and fascism. No force on earth could prevent us from doing so since we have actually reached this phase.

Gentlemen, what is important now is to prepare the factors of total success in drawing up the joint action in our battle against the common enemy.

The convening of this international conference today is the signal of the birth of a new political phenomenon, introducing a high level (?body) in the (?caravan) of the international struggle and is a qualitative change in all the many forces that were dispersed and that will be fighting on the same front and against the same enemy. This is a historic day as it is a strategic turning point in the thinking and action of these forces, something that will reflect positively on the course of the battle fought by these forces and in their interest. Powerful and mighty efforts will jointly enter battle as from the date of the setting up of this international platform. This meeting is only a declaration of the setting up of collective defense by the forces of freedom, progress and peace in the world.

The general counterattack to the invasion of the hordes of the invading imperialists and racists is a purely defensive action that has the same legality as self-defense. Therefore, an attack against the bases of imperialism, including its forward and dangerous base of Israel, to undermine them, is a defensive action and has the same legitimacy as such actions.

The peoples of the Third World from China to Chile are the interested ones, and they are the ones to form the steategic and basic foundation to resist imperialism, racism, reaction and fascism. They are indeed the victim and target of the imperialist and racist aggression from Palestine to South Africa. Their forces have been weakened by the domination of fascism and reaction from El Salvador to Indonesia. They are the ones to have been subjected to unjust (?machinations) of colonialist, barbaric attacks from Vietnam to Argentina.

The right to self-defense and the circumstances of [word indistinct] wrongdoing and naked aggression, and the proof of the uselessness of the UN organizations from the Security Council to the International Court of Justice have forced the peoples of the Third World and the liberation movements of the small and oppressed countries to unify their efforts mobilize their forces, declare their will, show their determination and raise their voice to say that they have a place under the sun, that they have the right to live a worthy life. This can be secured only through a positive struggle, and struggle can be successful only through the effectiveness of the efforts exerted and that the weak effort does not triumph in a fight.

Therefore, (?victory) over the forces of imperialism, racism and fascist reaction lies in the need for the unity of the struggle of the small peoples and the bonding together of the liberation movements throughout the planet.

Today is the beginning of the laying of the foundations of the method of mass struggle, and this symposium is the framework that guarantees the exertion of efforts squandered on the battlefield [words indistinct].

Imperialism, the loving mother of racism and the natural ally of reaction and fascism, will now face an all-out war; and the fronts that imperialism anxiously wants to remain fragmented will turn into one world front against it, a front into which all weapons will be put; all the weapons of the underdogs and the liberation movements against the archenemy and the defined natural adversary, namely imperialism whose elimination will spontaneously lead to the [words indistinct] racism, reaction and fascism.

Gentlemen, the Libyan people will strive, from this symposium, to incite the various oppressed peoples and the liberation movements to unify their efforts in the one fight against the (?American) foe of these peoples and forces and will direct all the efforts with close and continuous coordination toward the basic objective of this worldwide action of the forces struggling for freedom, peace and good. The greatest triumph lies in the total elimination of imperialism in the world so that its roots -- racism, reaction and fascism -- will die. This is the strategic aim of this world symposium and to be precise and in order not to cause any confusion that may arise, I say that this symposium has been founded by the oppressed peoples of the Third World and the liberation movements from around the world with the aim of creating a formula of mass struggle by these peoples and forces in order to inflict a definite defeat on the common enemy of these peoples and forces, namely imperialism, racism, reaction and fascism, taking into account the fact the Zionism is one of the shadings of racism according the UN resolutions defining Zionism.

Libya, which is the international home of these peoples and movements, will strive to achieve the aims of this international encounter through this symposium to ensure the unification of the struggle by these peoples and organizations, to enhance and step up the effectiveness of this struggle stage after stage until final victory.

I will further explain and say that this symposium, under the banner of these oppressed peoples and liberation movements from the Arab countries, Latin America and southern Asia and Africa, Northern Ireland and the previously and permanently oppressed peoples in the Mediterranean, will conclude a strategic struggle alliance with the socialist camp led by the Soviet Union to make the greatest efforts to inflict defeat as quickly as possible on the common enemy of the Third World and the peoples of the socialist community, namely imperialism, racism and reaction embodied by the United States itself.

The socialist community is an ally of this platform, although it is not a member. This platform is the platform of the small, oppressed and colonized people who do not have the veto right at the Security Council and who are not yet members of the atomic club. It is the platform of the liberation movements opposing colonialism, the external one and the internal exploitation. It is the platform of the forces of revolution and those opposing imperialism, racism, reaction and fascism. Thus, we are creating today a new method capable of affecting substantial change in the course of international affairs, connected with the entire struggle between the forces of colonialism and between the forces of revolution and the forces of exploitation and [word indistinct].

However, our success is conditional on securing the collective nature of the fighting anywhere against the common enemy. Our action, with all its implications in the historic confrontation against imperialism, racism and the fascist reaction, means that from now on the struggle should be collective both in the material and the moral sense. This means that the forces of those people and movements who constitute this platform should participate collectively in the El Salvador battle, in the Beirut battle, the Palestine, the South Africa, Namibia, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Sudan, Somalia, Egypt, Oman, Western Sahara, Diego Garcia Islands, Golan Heights, as well as for collective defense of Cuba, Nicaragua [word indistinct] and Angola battles. These are not all of the battles, but these are the hot ones at the moment. Requested from now is that these forces turn to collective fighting so that this comprehensive method of struggle becomes an international legal basis and acquires the international legitimacy to become a right of self-defense [words indistinct]. The objective is not to attain this positive [word indistinct] character, but to achieve victory in the material battle in every arena of confrontation with imperialism, racism, fascism and reaction, members of the filthy alliance.

The international platform will coordinate the collective efforts to mass them for every battle in which any member of this platform becomes engaged. Any member who remains aloof and abandons the principle of collective struggle also betrays the cause of freedom, falls into the treason (?reservoir) and finds himself helping his enemy because of the nature of this attitude.

If it is our duty at this hour to salute the fighters of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, [applause] it is necessary after this hour to channel material and moral support to them to allow them to triumph over the Israeli racist enemy, the foster child of U.S. imperialism.

It is also our duty to channel disgrace and curses against the Phalangist of the rightwing secessionists in Lebanon and who are allying themselves with the Israeli racists in the siege of Beirut and the traitors who deal with the United States and Israel from among the rulers of the Arab countries, headed by the pig of the Arabian Peninsula who is called Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the filthy agent of the United States, [applause] and the rest of the agents in the Arab countries who enable the racist enemy to daily gain a firmer foothold in Lebanon so as to impose his unbearable conditions, that is, those who refuse to even condemn this aggression. But disgrace for Fahd and his ilk is not sufficient. We must extend our strong hand to the forces of revolution and opposition in the peninsula and in all the Arab countries suffering from reaction and fascism and are [word indistinct] by exploitation and [word indistinct] to enable them to embark on the revolution and to realize the final liberation of their forces. Forward and more peoples' struggle!

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS 'URGENT MESSAGE' TO AL-ASAD

LD152220 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The leader of the revolution received Tawfiq Salhah, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and handed him an urgent message for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

JABIR RECEIVES SYRIAN, PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS

LD151900 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Jun (JANA) — The commander in chief of the armed forces, Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, received today Dr Mirwan Faris, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Syrian Social Party.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir also received Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and George Batal, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party.

NAVY, AIR FORCE HOLD SIDRA GULF EXERCISE

LD151936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Jun (JANA) -- On the anniversary of the evacuation of American forces, the navy and the air force carried out a strategic exercise in the Gulf of Sidra under the codename "Return of Philadelphia." The exercise is based on repulsing a simulated attack on the Gulf of Sidra.

TURKEY'S OZAL BEGINS OFFICIAL CONTACTS 14 JUNE

TA141841 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] State Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, has began his official contacts. Ozal today met separetely with Housing Secretary Muhammad al-Manqush and Communications Secretary Salim Hudah. Cooperation between Turkey and Libya in various fields was reviewed during the talks.

Ozal is expected to meet tomorrow with General People's Committee Secretary 'Aziz al-Talhi and certain ministers.

The Turkey-Libya joint economic committee met today in Tripoli and began its work. The promotion of bilateral trade relations and the work of Turkish construction companies in Libya are to be discussed by two subcommittees. The Turkish delegation to the joint economic committee is headed by Ozal, while Al-Manqush is heading the Libyan delegation.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD151046 Tripoli JANA in English 0940 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shaaban 23, June 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The leader of the revolution received Mr. Turgut Ozal, Turkish deputy prime minister, who delivered a message from Turkish President Kenan Evren. An invitation was extended to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to visit Turkey. It was accepted and the date is to be determined later.

MAURITANIA

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. SUPPORTS ISRAEL'S INVASION

AB101918 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary on Israeli "invasion" of Lebanon]

[Text] This issue is the climax of a long series of current events. In any case, it cannot and should not leave any Arab patriot or country indifferent.

As far as the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is concerned, it has always used every means to defend the cause of unity and cohesion among the peoples of the Arab states. In any case, Mauritania is prompted solely by the desire to defend its honor, its freedom, its independence and its future, which are inseparable from those of the fighting Islamic Arab and African nations.

As far as the Arab nation and Islamic world are concerned, its very destiny today is at stake in Lebanon. The death toll inflicted by the Zionist soldiers in Lebanon is heavy in every respect.

As far as Israel and its American and South African allies are concerned, the Arab world must be retarded by permanent diktats that preserve the overriding interests of the imperialist, racist and Zionist powers.

The leaders at the White House, who are guilty of so many crimes throughout the world, did not even deem it necessary to condemn the invasion of Lebanon by Israel. The same White House leaders, however, did not need to be begged by Israel to submit the usual veto whenever the question of condemning the Zionist state at the United Nations arose. But who could blame them when one considers the fact that the American striking force exists and is developed thanks to Arab resources. These resources are not just oil, whose strategic value no longer needs to be proved. These resources also consist of Arab capital, Arab military support and the complicity and even the blessing of the reactionary Arab regimes. In fact, the main aim of the American military base in Morocco is no other than to assist Israel to act with impunity. This is a subjective alliance created by the United States of America and for which our people will necessarily have to pay the price.

Curiously enough, and through behavior that stuns political society, the Arab countries play into the enemy's hands, despite their powerful resources. Their powerful resources have not only not been put at the service of the Arab cause -- as they did not benefit the poorest Arab countries -- but also these resources instead were put at the disposal of imperialist powers on whose behalf and for whom Israel has always acted. It is therefore important to stress emphatically that the collective responsibility of the Arab world has very much been established. Everyone knows that an Israeli soldier either in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East has always nursed a policy of perpetual territorial expansion. Yes, Israel is a state whose international borders have never and will never have limits as long as that country has a part of Arab territory to rob or to encroach upon.

In the Arab camp, it is a general concern. This situation favors Israel which, for any eventual withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, plans to dictate its own conditions. Already, one can guess these conditions, which result from the situation and will also have an effect on Lebanon's security, sovereignty and independence, which cannot be given up on the battlefield. These conditions also will especially aim at stopping the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people. They will aim at forcing these people to accept the cease-fire proposed by the United Nations, while their combatants and those of Lebanon alone, cannot contain and counter the activities of the Zionist state. Then, it is a submission imposed upon them by the silence of the Arab countries. Thus, a just cause is being subdued in Lebanon. That country is a victim of the worse injustices ever and the lack of cohesion and determination of some of the Arab countries.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SENDS MESSAGE TO ARMED FORCES IN SAHARA

LD151456 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Rabat, Jun, 15 (MAP) -- King Hassan II of Morocco, supreme head of General Staff of the royal armed forces, addressed to General Ahmed Dlimi, commander of the southern zone, a message that was read over during an official ceremony held at the military barracks in Agadir.

The royal message is an answer to the message that General Dlimi had addressed to the sovereign announcing the setting up of the defense line including Bu Craa and Boujdour.

Following is the royal message:

"It is with great joy that we received the message whereby you inform us of the end of the building of the defensive belt going from Bu Craa to Boujdour. We are happy to see that our officers and our valiant soldiers had successfully dealt with this work after the intensive efforts made during months with an exemplary courage and resolution. They have thus strengthened the security and quietude of our subjects inhabiting the urban areas of our Saharan provinces and paved the way for carrying on the action of development and equipment that we have undertaken in all fields for the population's good.

"We are proud of the officers, warrant-officers, and soldiers of our royal armed forces who have always followed the path by their supreme commander and accomplished with great devotion the tasks entrusted to them as they are faithfully attached to fulfilling the mission of defending the homeland and the national territorial integrity and ensuring the citizens' peace and security.

"While receiving this happy news, we ask you to convey to all the officers, warrant-officers and soldiers under your command in the southern provinces our blessing as well as our wishes and the wishes of our faithful people. Their sovereign and their fellow citizens are proud of them and their courage. May God guide your steps, make you succeed in your struggle and make of you the invincible rampart face to the enemies and adventurers and their conspiracies. We express to you particularly our total blessing."

TUNISIA

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI DISCUSSES LEBANON, CEASE-FIRE

LD151604 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 14 Jun (TAP) -- President Habib Bourguiba this morning received Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libya Arab Jamahiriyah's delegate to the United Nations and special envoy of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, who arrived in Tunis yesterday as part of a tour of a number of Arab Maghreb and African countries, said he handed President Habib Bourguiba a written letter from the leader of the Libyan revolution, inviting the Tunisian president to attend the forthcoming African summit.

In a press conference held yesterday, the Libyan envoy said President Bourguiba had alerted the brother Arabs to the imminent danger of the liquidation of the Palestinians more than once. At-Turayki made it clear that President Habib Bourguiba fully comprehends the gravity of the current Arab position. He stressed the importance of convening an Arab summit to discuss the Israeli aggression and to adopt military, economic and political measures to force the enemy to withdraw and to pressure the United States.

Having recalled the Arab countries' firm stand against the entry of Soviet forces into Afghanistan, he asked: Why did the Arabs call for an Islamic conference then, but make no move of any sort while the Palestinians are being wiped out today? He noted that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front "will meet if the Arabs refuse to respond to the call of the attacked country, Lebanon, for the convening of a comprehensive Arab summit at which secondary differences will be abandoned."

Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki pointed out that the events in Lebanon "are a link in the Camp David chain, which is primarily aimed at striking at the Palestinian Revolution and making it politically worthless and, secondarily, at destroying the Syrian Army in an attempt to force Syria to accept Camp David and similar initiatives."

Dr at-Turayki was asked about the jamahiriyah's attitude regarding the annihilating war to which the Lebanese people and the Palestinian Resistance are exposed. He said: "Libyan support has been continuous since the beginning of the fighting and there are Libyan military forces fighting and being martyred in Lebanon." I proposed this to President Sarkis 3 years ago but the Lebanese Government rejected it.

On the other hand, the jamahiriyah's delegate to the United Nations mentioned that the Arabs who "unified in 1973 must realize that the question is one of a conflict between civilizations." He recalled that in his book published in 1948, "Look at the Past," Ben-Gurion called for the establishment of a Maronite state on Israel's border.

In conclusion, he expressed the jamahiriyah's opposition to the cease-fire, which he described as wrong. He stressed that victory is in reach for the Arabs and that "the Arab nation is capable of surmounting the state of despondency and decline and waging an overall liberation war under the leadership of a joint command."

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES ISRAELI 'ARROGANCE'

PM111343 Tunis L'ACTION in French 8 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] President Bourguiba conferred with Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi at Carthage Palace yesterday morning. This working session concerned the situation in the Middle East, especially events in Lebanon.

At the end of the meeting, the foreign minister made the follwoing statement: President Bourguiba is following with great interest the reports concerning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The president does not conceal the deep concern this situation arouses in him.

These developments unfortunately were foreseeable for a long time, and they represent a clear and distinct reality from which Israeli policy has never deviated since the State of Israel came into being. That reality is expansionism and occupation of adjacent territories on the pretext of securing secure borders, whereas the Zionist state's real aim is to subject the entire region to its domination and its own interests.

To implement this policy, Israel has used all means of pressure and violence, using its military superiority as an effective weapon and not hesitating to strike every time the circumstances enable it to do so.

Israel today is launching another war against Lebanon, part of whose territory it is occupying. It does not care about the innocent victims claimed by this invasion and does not feel at all bound by the bilateral and international agreements by which it committed itself to that country's peace and security.

Tunisia can only condemn this new link added to the long chain of repeated Israeli acts of aggression and warn of the dangers and the consequences resulting from it for Lebanon, the region as a whole and international security.

Tunisia also denounces the spirit of domination and arrogance that exacerbates and magnifies problems instead of resolving them. Tunisia hopes that international public opinion will this time adopt a resolute and firm stand to curb the policy of violence in the settlement of international problems and to remove the injustice which is today afflicting the innocent Lebanese people.

Tunisia also calls on the Arab states to be vigilant and clearheaded and to bring to bear their reason and their conscience in assessing the policy they have pursued with regard to the events that have occurred in the region. The fact is that this is no longer the time for condemnations or threats. Our responsibilities require us, as Arabs, to be farsighted, to suppress our marginal differences, to be loyal to our aims and to set aside emotion in order to consider the existing facts so as to safeguard the Arab nation's dignity and future prospects.

The Tunisian president, government and people bow with respect before the Lebanese and Palestinian martyrs who are the victims of this cowardly aggression, and praise the heroism which the Lebanese people and the Palestinian people have displayed in defending Arab dignity and paying the price which had to be paid for dignity and freedom.

ETHIOPIA

FIKRE-SELASSIE RECEIVES SUDANESE DELEGATION

EA151944 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Committee] secretary general and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia] Executive Committee member, today received and had talks with the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sudan led by Mr Hasim 'Uthman, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan. The Sudanese delegation is taking part in the Ethio-Sudan defense and security joint committee meeting of experts which began its session in Addis Ababa today.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie said at the talks that the delegations of the two countries to the current joint committee meeting are entrusted with the heavy responsibility of working toward strategies for the practical implementation of the agreement they signed recently in Khartoum.

Mr Hasim 'Uthman, on his part, stated that his country would participate unreservedly in the effort to maintain the historic relations between the two countries, and expressed confidence that there would be lasting cooperation on the basis of historic relations.

The Ethiopian side in the talks included Comrade Taye Berhanu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member; Comrade Dr Feleke-Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE Central Committee member; and Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, minister of state and public security and COPWE Central Committee member.

KENYA

ZAIRE'S PRESIDENT MOBUTU ARRIVES 15 JUNE

EA151220 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Summary] President Mobutu of Zaire arrived in Nairobi this morning for a 1-day visit, on his way home from a 2-week tour of the Far East.

He was met at the airport by President Moi, the vice president, other senior government officials and the Zairean ambassador and his staff.

The two leaders later held talks on various issues at President Mobutu's hotel suite.

President Mobutu leaves for home tomorrow.

Presidential Talks Held

EA151916 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] President Moi, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, this evening at State House, Nairobi, held talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. During their 30-minute talks, the two heads of state agreed that they shared identical views on the future of Chad. The talks, which also touched on various bilateral and international issues, were attended by, among others, the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, and the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Japhet Shamalla.

The Zairian delegation included the foreign minister, Mr Yoka Mangono; the Zairian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Ndeze Matabaro; and other top officials.

President Mobutu leaves Nairobi for home tomorrow morning at 0900.

SOMALIA

COMMITTEE DEBATES INDICTMENT OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

EA151646 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] In accordance with resolutions of the party's Political and Central Committees, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly met this morning and debated the indictment from the General Prosecutor's Office on the following members of the People's National Assembly: Ismail Ali Abokor; Usman Mohamed Jelle; Omar Arteh Ghalib; Omar Haji Mohammed; Warsame Ali Farah; Mohammed Adan Shaykh; and Mohamed Yusuf Weyrah -- who are accused of undermining the state.

The meeting, chaired by National Assembly Chairman Challe Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmad, discussed the matter in detail after taking cognizance of Chapter 4, Article 73, of the country's Constitution on the crimes stipulated in Articles 1 and 4 of Law 54, enacted on 10 October, 1970, which allows for the expulsion of these men from the National Assembly and stripping them of their parliamentary privileges. The law also qualifies them for trial in the national security court for their crimes.

PRESIDENT VISITS NATIONAL AUDITING COMMITTEE

EA151648 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, inspected the headquarters of the National Auditing Committee in Mogadishu today. Challe Siad praised the committee's activities and met Challe Brig Gen Mahmud Gelle Yusuf, chairman of the National Auditing Committee, and its members.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre told the committee of the urgent need for it to implement its findings, especially in countering embezzlement of public funds, mismanagement and nation-destroying activities. Challe Siad also reminded the committee members of their heavy responsibility and obligations to the people in dealing with grievances. He called on them to intensify their efforts and to stop those who have amassed needless wealth by exploiting society.

Challe Mustafa Sheikh Abdullah, the National Auditing Committee's special reporter, said the committee, which has been reorganized, has begun to inspect government departments. He added that the committee's inspections are to check malpractices in administration, [word indistinct] and the embezzlement of public funds and then deal with them in accordance with the law.

BARRE RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 14 JUNE

EA141828 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The delegation led by the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, returned to the country this afternoon after personally conveying condolences on the death of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

CHAD

SOUTHERNERS NOTE CONDITIONS FOR TALKS WITH HABRE

AB151402 Paris AFP in French 1232 GMT 15 Jun 82

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Moundou (southern Chad), 15 Jun (AFP) -- Supporters and opponents of Col Kamougue Abdel Kader, "the strong man" of southern Chad, hold basically identical views on conditions under which dialogue could begin with Hissein Habre's regime, observers in Moundou noted.

All the political, administrative or military officials from southern Chad have agreed in principle to begin dialogue within the shortest possible time with the new regime in Ndjamena, but "not at any cost."

"The south is aware of its strength. We cannot allow ourselves, as has often been the case in the past, to be swallowed by the north," an official from southern Chad told AFP. This official is not a Kamougue supporter. For his part, Kamougue recently said the south "will never be enslaved by the north."

The southern area of Chad is commonly referred to as the "useful part" of the country. Its population represents 80 percent of the national population. The south also produces the major agricultural cash crops (cotton, peanuts), which provide the main export earnings. Oil also has been discovered in that region of Chad.

Hissein Habre must come to terms with the southern part of the country in order to establish his authority, unless he wants to depend completely on international aid, Colonel Kamougue declared in substance during a recent interview with AFP.

On the other hand, he added, the south forms an integral part of "the Chadian nation." The southern military officer was thus defending himself formally against allegations of having "secessionist tendencies," as he had been recently accused by Ngangbet Kosnaye, former minister of finance [words indistinct].

A great majority of leaders from southern Chad, however, live in cautious expectation. "Hissein Habre is perhaps bright, authentically revolutionary and nationalist, but he has quite often been hostile to cadres from the south," one of them emphasized. This southern leader also stressed that many cadres from the south had been killed in 1979 by FAN "in the hope of reducing their number."

According to the same source, when Hissein Habre was the prime minister, the Chadian Government sent a circular aimed at favoring the employment of cadres from the north in the administration.

"We only hope Hissein Habre has learned lessons from the past. If this man is ready to never again give priority to the spirit of regionalism, it's good. We are ready to collaborate with him. He should present us with proposals and we will examine them."

The whole of the southern community feel on the other hand that taking over Ndjamena "does not necessarily give legitimacy." The leaders, both for Kamougue and others, say free elections should take place soon in Chad under the control of the OAU and the United Nations."

On his part, Colonel Kamougue, a short while ago, felt Hissein Habre should be in favor of a "democratic choice," before hoping to engage in an active cooperation with the southerners.

The face remains that the southern part of Chad is very much divided on choosing men who sooner or later should represent them in Ndjamena. For some, Colonel Kamougue, whose strong personality no one here doubts, is the best equipped to discuss with Hissein Habre and eventually face him. For his opponents, Kamougue should be dismissed "once and for all" from the political scene.

His opponents affirm that his performance at the head of the "Permanent Committee," the body charged with the administration of the south of Chad, was "catastrophic" and "there is no reason to trust him again."

According to Colonel Rodai, commander in chief of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT], the former prime minister, Djidingar Dono Ngardoum, appointed by Goukouni Oueddei a few weeks before his overthrow by the FAN, was "practically" mandated by the FAT and many southern officers to initiate a dialogue with Hissein Habre. However, Kamougue does not want to hear of Djidingar.

A true political battle is taking place in southern Chad for supremacy in the region and also for sharing power in Ndjamena. Recent armed clashes at Moundou between soldiers loyal or hostile to Colonel Kamougue, by far the most violent of this conflict, are the final proof.

HABRE CRITICIZES FRENCH, ALGERIAN POLICIES

PM151419 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Even though he assessed as "positive" the statement on the aid France would be prepared to give Chad, which Mitterrand made in Paris on 9 June, Hissein Habre, leader of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), who has returned to Ndjamena, severely criticized France and Algeria for their "neocolonialist policy in Chad and their efforts to manipulate" OAU forces. He said he would not relax his efforts to ensure that Chadian unity is restored. While expressing the view that the OAU's role has not ended, he said he would like Senegal to change its decision to withdraw its troops from the country.

"It would be unrealistic to state that war has ended in Chad even though a big step forward has been taken toward peace and the restoration of order," Habre added, concluding: Some armed units on both right and left have remained; they have been roaming the countryside oppressing and plundering peasants. Our return to Ndjamena has been insufficient to resolve all problems."

Habre further stated that, "The time will come when a government is formed," without elaborating on the subject. He emphasized that "supreme authority" in Chad has so far been ensured by the FAN High Command Council of which he is chairman.

In Paris, while replying to a question from Guy Vadepied, Socialist deputy from Oise, Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot stated in the National Assembly on 10 June: "The current situation in Chad is certainly harrowing. It should be noted, however, that there has been no foreign occupation and that Ndjamena has not suffered too much as a result of recent events. Chad's unity, integrity and sovereignty is being challenged by no one and no obvious foreign intervention has occurred. France has the means to help Chad to settle its own affairs but is not prepared to settle them on its behalf. It has paid too high a price for doing this in the past!"

GHANA

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS ISRAEL

AB120923 Paris AFP in English 0859 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Accra, 12 Jun (AFP) -- The Ghanaian Government last night condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and called for its immediate withdrawal.

A Foreign Ministry statement said it was with "a sense of dismay" that Ghana learned of the invasion "with its consequent wanton destruction of lives and property".

"That Israel should persist in its aggression against Lebanon in utter defiance of United Nations security resolutions calling on it to cease hostilities clearly demonstrates Israel's expansionist aims and its opposition to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," the statement added.

"The Government of Ghana joins all other peace-loving nations in condemning Israel's aggression and in calling upon Israel to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanon," the Foreign MInistry said.

Ghana reiterated "its total support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Palestinian people in their just fight to repel Israel's aggression and regain their homeland".

TIMES: GOUKOUNI SHOULD HAVE RELIED ON LIBYA

AB140822 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] The Ghanaian TIMES turns its attention to events in Chad where countries involved in the so-called OAU peacekeeping force are now washing their hands off their assignment in a fashion that surprises no one. This is because they have accomplished their main aim of getting rid of President Goukouni Oueddei and installing NATO's candidate, Hissein Habre, in power.

The paper notes that the new development in Chad has serious implications for the entire African struggle for emancipation. It may not only halt further advances in the struggle but also it could mean the real beginning of a gradual reversal of the gains already made. The TIMES says the drama that led to Habre's victory is a bad comment on the integrity of the OAU and some African leaders. It notes that apart from the OAU being pressurized to withdraw Libyan peacekeeping forces from Chad, the Governments of Zaire, Nigeria and Senegal agreed to send troops to pin the Chad national forces down so that Habre's rebel troops could move in. Egypt and the Sudan also agreed to pass NATO arms to the rebel. The TIMES says Africa and her true friends will fight the new threat to the stability of the continent.

The immediate lesson which should be learned from the Chad case is that when the national independence and territorial integrity of an African country is called into question, it is dangerous to trust international organizations for resolving the conflict even if the organization is African. The paper mentions the case of Lumumba and says he lost the Congo to neocolonialists because he trusted the United Nations. The TIMES said if Goukouni had put his foot down and relied on Libya's help, Chad would have been stable by now.

NATIONAL SERVICE, MILITARY TRAINING REQUIRED

AB142101 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of Education has come up with guidelines of its policy on the new educational structure for the country. Disclosing this at a news conference in Accra today, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for education, Miss Ama Atta Aidoo, said the new system must be geared toward the development of the country's political, social, economic and cultural awareness. As a first step towards achieving these objectives, the national service scheme is being reorganized to reflect the aspiration of Ghanaians as a people.

Under the new scheme it is compulsory for all Ghanaians of 18 years and above to do national service for 2 years. There will also be a basic military training for all Ghanaian youth, male or female. This military training, she said, will be compulsory for all national service personnel irrespective of sex. About half of the service personnel will be employed in the country's educational institutions.

The PNDC secretary made it clear that the new education system will eventually make the country's educational system state-controlled. Miss Ama Attah Aidoo said the new system will aim, among other things, at exposing Ghanaian children to the realities of African history and to cultivate a positive commitment to the scientific and technological development of the country and the African Continent as a whole. She explained that the present education structures are undemocratic and elitist in nature and as a result do not cater for the majority of Ghanaians. What she described as ready-cooked material from other people and the neocolonial system of education have done more harm than good. It is therefore necessary to make the new educational system solidly research-oriented toencourage Ghanaian children to analyze details of the country's natural environment and intellectual heritage.

She said, in line with the reorganization of the educational system, a body has been set up to tackle the urgent problems of restructuring the entire system from first cycle throughout university and beyond. Such a body will concentrate on areas such as making agriculture a required compulsory subject throughout the system. The body will emphasize the study of local languages and one or more non-Ghanaian languages which will be of relevance to the national objectives. It will also make a review of the present external examination system as well as consider the complete replacement of the boarding system of education to day system.

To correct what she called a damaging tilt towards purely academic pursuits, the secretary said the body will emphasize the need for technical education.

MALI

TRAORE SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

AB131107 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Jun 82

[President Moussa Traore's message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad -- issued in Bamako -- date not given]

[Text] It is with dismay and indignation that the Malian people, their party, the Malian People's Democratic Union, their government and I have learned of the new criminal and barbaric aggression perpetrated by the Zionist army against the Syrian people. The genocide carried out by the Zionist state against the innocent inhabitants of Lebanon, Palestine and Syria is a new challenge by the Tel Aviv authorities to peace and security.

We have absolutely no doubt that, thanks to their courage and determination, the peoples of Lebanon, Palestine and Syria will be able to repulse as they did in the past that Zionist aggression aimed solely at liquidating the Palestinian Resistance. I take this particular occasion to reiterate on behalf of the Malian people, their government and on my own behalf our constant support and our active solidarity with the brotherly Syrian people, their government and with you personally in your struggle against the Zionist enemy.

I am deeply convinced that the Syrian people will achieve final victory. I reassure you, excellency, of my highest brotherly regards.

[Signed] Gen Moussa Traore

NIGERIA

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS 100 TROOPS BACK FROM CHAD

AB160955 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Nigerian minister of defense, Alhaji Akombi Oniyangi, has announced that over 100 Nigerian troops in Chad have arrived in Nigeria. He was speaking in Lagos yesterday when the Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Li Yang, called at his office. The minister explained that in accordance with the OAU resolution, the withdrawal of Nigerian troops from Chad will be concluded before the end of this month. Alhaji Oniyangi said that the proposal made by the Chinese ambassador on selected delegations of the Nigerian Armed Forces to visit China would be considered.

RWANDAN PRESIDENT VISITS KANO, DISCUSSES CHAD

AB151017 Lagos NAN in English 1006 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Kano, 15 Jun (NAN) -- The Rwanda president, Major-General Habyarinana Juvenal, said in Kano on Sunday that "reason must be allowed to be the guideline rather than force on the Chadian crisis."

The Rwandan president, who was exchanging views with Governor Abubakar Rimi when he stopped-over at the Kano International Airport on his way to France for a state visit, appealed to Mr. Hissein Habre, the new Chadian leader, to ensure that peace was restored in Chad.

He said that Rwanda would continue to give every possible assistance in the struggle towards the independence of Namibia. Such assistance, the president said, would not go directly to Namibia but through "some African countries and OAU."

He commended Nigeria for its role in Africa and international affairs, adding that the independence of Namibia would stand as a stepping stone to the destruction of apartheid in South Africa.

Major-General Juvenal noted that there was now peace and tranquillity after the recent ethnic crisis in Rwanda.

Governor Rimi had earlier briefed the president on the presidential system of government now being operated in the country, pointing out that the constitutional arrangement made it easier for the even distribution of power while also bringing peace, stability and development.

MOZAMBIQUE

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

EA151630 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira has arrived in Maputo for talks with his Cape Verde counterpart, Aristides Pereira, on normalizing relations between the two countries.

Bernardino Vieira's delegation includes Costa Cabral, executive secretary of the PAIGA [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bussau and Cape Verde] and the ministers of foreign affairs, justice and information. Bernardino Vieira and his wife were met at Maputo airport by Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and members of the Frelimo Central Committee Political Bureau.

SOUTH AFRICA

UNREST, ATTACKS IN MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED

MB151330 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] There have been more reports of unrest in Mozambique, including an attack on a mine complex by the Mozambique Resistance Movement [MRM]. The mine complex is at (Kanshishe) in Sofala Province where the MRM has previously been active against government troops and installations. There are no reports of any casualties, but surface equipment has been damaged and the mine's operations disrupted.

The (Kanshishe) mine, which produces fluorspar, went into production in 1981 with Bulgarian technical assistance. It is understood that after the attack, the miners and a number of Bulgarian technicians were evacuated. Recently, the AFRICAN ECONOMIC DIGEST reported that foreign embassies in Maputo had complained that they and foreign nationals working in Mozambique were not properly protected.

In another development, the town of (Mohambi) in southern Mozambique was attacked by MRM forces, who set fire to a number of government buildings and houses. There have been no reports of casualties and, as far as is known, government forces offered no resistance.

In a third instance, a child was injured in an explosion on the grounds of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo. It's not known whether the blast was linked to MRM activities.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique Government is reported to have introduced a new system of identity documents, to regulate purchase of food and other necessities. No one will be able to buy food unless he can show an identity card at the counter. The system was introduced in Maputo at the weekend and is to be extended gradually to the rest of the country. In addition, the government has announced plans for a system under which anyone wishing to leave or enter Maputo will require written permission from a controlling committee.

KANGWANE CHIEF MINISTER CRITICIZES LAND DECISION

MB151121 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Report on 14 June address by Cooperation and Development Minister Pieter Koornhof to the kwaZulu Assembly in Ulundi]

[Excerpts] In his address, Dr Koornhof, who had to run a gauntlet of placard-carrying youths, announced that the Nsikazi, Nkomzai and Mswati regions in the eastern Transvaal would be ceded to Swaziland.

The chief minister of Kangwane, Mr E.J. Mabuza, last night confirmed that these regions included all of Kangwane, which was originally allocated to South Africa's 750,000 Swazis as their "homeland." Mr Mabuza said: "We are surprised that Dr Koornhof should make an announcement about KaNgwane in KwaZulu. We expected him to talk to the Swazi chiefs and our legislative assembly on Thursday."

Mr Mabuza last night repeated his charge that South Africa was using the land deal to get rid of Blacks. All South African-born Swazis would lose South African nationality and become citizens of Swaziland, he said.

SWAZILAND

STATEMENT ON BORDER ADJUSTMENT DECISION

MB160857 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] The border adjustment deal announced this week is a historic event for Swaziland. And it is especially a great personal triumph for His Majesty King Sobhuza II. This was stated yesterday by an official source in Mbabane.

The full statement said:

"The Swazi nation regards the success, so far, achieved in its 'border adjustment' talks with the Republic of South Africa as the most significant political occurrence of the 20th century.

For Swaziland the return of our land is as important as the regaining of independence and sovereignty in 1968. But, even more importnat, the success that has crowned the peaceful negotiations justifies the unshakeable belief of his majesty, King Sobhuza II, in the resolution of political disputes through peaceful negotiations.

Hardly nine months ago, his majesty enunciated to a sceptical world his philosophy of regarding no one as his enemy. Today, to an equally unbelieving world, his majesty has delivered a coup de grace by successuflly concluding a peaceful return of land from and with a government considered inimical to African interests.

For Swaziland his majesty's statement: "If somebody regards you as an enemy, go and talk to him. You will eventually iron out your differences" has borne practical fruits.

For South Africa, too, the after-effects of these negotiations will be far reaching.

No sovereign state in modern history has peacefully and willingly surrendered what has been considered part of their territory to another sovereign state.

That South Africa has entered into such an agreement with an African state assumes even greater significance. The detractors of this agreement and the enemies of South Africa will read into the whole process some ominous and nefarious scheme to perpetuate apartheid and the oppression of the Black man in South Africa.

This is nonsense. Swaziland can never be a party to such a deal; and this would be to ignore the fact that there are elements within the South African Government who desire a process of accomodation with the Blacks. Whatever the critics may say, as of today, most of the world governments will view the so-called intransigence of the South African Government from a different angle.

The O.A.U. is the greatest opponent to the present South African Government, and it has strenuously opposed any dealings with South Africa as long as its government pursues its policy of apartheid. Speculation is rife that Swaziland will be hard-pressed to justify its action to the organization.

This line of thought ignores two most important facts:

(A) That under the O.A.U. Charter the special relationship between South Africa and the BLS [Bostwana-Lesotho-Swaziland] countries is recognised and accepted.

(B) That the O.A.U. does not and cannot, under its charter, object to any contacts and dealings with South Africa that are designed to improve the lot of the Black man.

The reunification of hundreds of thousands of Swazis with their motherland, despite uninformed views to the contrary is in the interest of the Swazis and the Swazi nation. Swaziland is a member of the O.A.U. and its interests must be the interests of the O.A.U.

The United Nations library in New York has a 10,000 page bibliography covering thousands of border disputes between countries all over the world -- none of which had been settled by peaceful negotiations up to now. The South African-Swaziland achievement will be recorded as a precedent in the annals of world history. The United Nations -- and all its members -- is dedicated to the resolution of all international problems through peaceful means, and to expect it to object to this settlement simply because it has been entered into with South Africa is absurd.

Ingwavuma was ceded to kwaZulu by the South African Government in 1976, after Mr M.C. Botha, the then minister of Bantu affairs, had conceded at a public meeting in Barberton that Ingwavuma had always been regarded as Swzai area.

Swaziland protested to South Africa against the arbitrary cession of land which was a subject of negotiations between the two governments. The Kwazula authority had been informed by his majesty, King Sobhuza II that the Ingwavuma area was a subject of negotiations with South Africa, and Chief Gatsha had expressed his gratitude for being informed and conceded the historical background of the Swazi claim.

About six weeks ago, at Lobamba, an 11-man Zulu delegation was informed of his majesty's surprise that kwaZulu was now strenuously resisting the return of land that was erroneously annexed without conquest from the Swazis. The fact that it had remained trust territory until 1976 was proof enough that it was considered disputed territory.

The Swazis have no desire to estrange themselves from the Zulus, whom they consider their traditional brothers. His majesty has conveyed to Chief Gatsha that Swaziland will stand by kwaZulu in its struggle for what is justifiably theirs -- but likewise Swaziland expects kwaZulu to support her in what rightly belongs to Swaziland.

On this there can be no compromise.

The Swazis living in the area that up to now was called kaNgwane are the progeny of the Swazis who were posted by King Mswati to look after his royal residences and to man Swaziland's boundaries. That is why they were exhorted by his majesty in 1968 to remain at their posts because the struggle for regaining Swzai land was continuing.

That, in the meantime, these Swazis evolved their own political strategy was to be expected and correct; because this stratagem had as its final goal the reunification of Swaziland. Politics is a game of power and power corrupts. It is understandable that a few people lost direction during the process, but they remain Swazis and their allegiance is to their king and country.

The Swazi nation remains committed to the equality of all people of southern Africa and will continue to play its role in ensuring the eventual attainment of this goal. However, it must be made perfectly clear that this nation will not compromise, or stand by, and watch its physical and moral integrity eroded. Swaziland remains committed to peaceful resolutions of misunderstanding with others, but if we are forced to defend our integrity we shall not hesitate."